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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RYIAL



MEETS ZAYED: King Khalid receiving UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan in Geneva Monday.

Taher: Higher oil prices could be needed

OSLO, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Two Arab oil officials have said that oil prices were too low—and one of them predicted a possible five per cent increase next year.

Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher, governor of Saudi Arabia's General Petroleum and Minerals Organization (Petromin), said Thursday in an interview recorded here for Danish radio that the five per cent rise could be needed "in view of the world economic scene and other circumstances."

He said five per cent was his own personal judgment and not a statement of what would necessarily happen.

Earlier Thursday Ali Attiga, secretary general of the 10-member Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), also warned that prices were far too low and said the next price rise may not be far away.

Both men are in Oslo for a three-day seminar on development through cooperation between Scandinavia and the Arab world.

In an earlier address to the conference, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said Arab oil producing countries could not tolerate the increasing erosion of their oil revenue.

Pope John Paul dead

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Pope John Paul I died of a heart attack Thursday night after one of the shortest pontificates ever.

His unexpected death stunned the Roman Catholic Church, which he had led for only 33 days since his election as the successor of Pope Paul VI, who died Aug. 6 at the age of 80.

John Paul, who chose his papal name as a symbol of his determination to follow the moderate reformist policies of Paul and his predecessor, John XXIII, had not time to make a real impact on the church.

The first alarm about the Pope came when his private secretary did not find him in his chapel praying at 5:30 a.m. as usual.

The secretary went to his room where he discovered the Pope dead in bed with the light on. Doctors rushed to the room and said he had died of a heart attack.

During the interregnum, the church will be run by the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Villot of France, and the College of Cardinals.

(Continued on back page)

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Abu Mazen: Soviets promised aid to PLO

BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (R)—A Palestinian leader Abu Mazen was Friday quoted as saying that the Soviet Union had promised the Palestinian commando movement technical and military aid.

"The Soviet Union promised us sophisticated technical help and military assistance," Abu Mazen told the Paris-based Arabic weekly "An-Nahar."

Abu Mazen, a leader of the biggest Palestinian commando organization, Fatah, said the Soviet promise was made during the first visit by a Fatah delegation to Moscow last July.

"They agreed for the first time to provide aid in kind to (Israeli) occupied territory, as well as agricultural, electrical, educational and medical equipment," Abu Mazen said.

He also said the Fatah delegation was "surprised to find that the Soviets were quite satisfied with our good relations with Saudi Arabia, and considered we should be on good terms with all the Arab states."

He added Saudi aid to the commando movement was three times as much as the combined assistance of other Arab states.

Atherton seeking Palestinian support for Camp David pacts

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (Agencies)—America's roving Middle East Ambassador, Alfred Atherton, said Friday he will meet with Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the hope of changing their so far negative opinion of the Camp David accords.

The roving Ambassador hoped to meet later Friday with Palestinians from the occupied Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Officials confirmed that a meeting was scheduled but it was not clear who would attend.

"I'm going to make myself available to answer any questions they may have about the Camp David agreements," Atherton said, adding that he would "point out to them the importance we attach to the agreements."

Meanwhile in Cairo confusion reigned over when and where Egypt and Israel will open talks on a peace treaty ending 30 years of conflict between the two.

Egyptian authorities and semi-official newspapers gave a variety of dates and venues for the negotiations, expected to deal primarily with the military and practical aspects of an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

A team of Israeli technicians, who will set up communications between the two governments in preparation for the talks, has been expected in the Egyptian capital ever since the Knesset voted early Thursday to approve the Camp David peace agreements.

But the delegation has not yet arrived.

Egyptian sources said the delay in setting a definite time and place for the start of negotiations appeared to involve

forthcoming Jewish religious holidays. The Jewish new year is celebrated next Monday and Tuesday, while Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement, is observed Oct. 11.

The semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" said that President Anwar Sadat and President Carter agreed in a telephone conversation Thursday that the talks should start Oct. 11 in Cairo at foreign ministers' level. It said the United States would attend.

"Al-Ahram" added that these negotiations, which it described as preliminary, would be followed by detailed discussions elsewhere. Venues said to be under study included Suez, Ismailia, Rafah in the Sinai and Beersheba.

The newspaper said that at these talks a political committee would deal with the legal and procedural aspects of Israeli withdrawal while a military committee would tackle the military and practical issues.

But another paper "Al-Akhar" said the talks would start next Wednesday in Ismailia. Thursday a senior foreign ministry official gave that same date—Oct. 4.

The mass circulation "Al-Gomhouria" also named Ismailia as the venue but said the talks would start there in two weeks' time. It reported that Defense Minister Ezer Weizman would lead the Israeli delegation.

"Al-Ahram" said the Israeli communications team would arrive Friday headed by Col. Jacob Hechal. The colonel headed the Israeli military committee at the time of its expulsion from Egypt in July when it appeared no progress would be made on a Middle East settlement.

A variety of practical problems will face the negotiating teams including agreeing on the exact details of the first Israeli withdrawal from Sinai—roughly to a line between El-Arish on the Mediterranean and Ras Muhammad on the Red Sea.

They will also have to agree on new positions for United Nations peacekeeping troops

and U.S. early warning stations as well as the complex procedures for handing over to Egyptian authorities the towns and villages now being administered by Israel.

Another issue concerns the handing over of Israeli camps and other military installations—whether they are transferred intact, partially dismantled, or completely dismantled.

There is also the question of handing over of Israeli camps other oil wells now being exploited by Israel. Finally the negotiators will have to settle all the details of normal relations between the two countries, among them use of the Suez Canal, the setting of customs posts and the granting of fishing rights.

In Tel Aviv Begin Friday put forward Israel's ideas on where and when talks should start with Egypt during a meeting with Atherton.

Details of the discussion were not revealed. Atherton simply told reporters the matter had been talked about and that "the ways is now open for expeditious efforts to start the necessary negotiations for concluding a peace treaty."

Begin Thursday night said he did not mind starting the talks at Ismailia, but after a week they should transfer for a week to the southern Israeli town of Beersheba.

The Israeli idea seemed to be for alternating the negotiations from place to place every week.

"There must be mutuality," Begin said.

A subject not discussed by Begin and Atherton was the dispute over interpretation of a Camp David agreement on

(Continued on back page)

Stop Press

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was taken to hospital suddenly Friday night for a checkup. Israeli television reported. No further details were immediately available. Begin suffered a massive heart attack on the eve of his election in May 1977 and later had another milder attack.

A subject not discussed by Begin and Atherton was the dispute over interpretation of a Camp David agreement on

(Continued on back page)

Following Chamoun ultimatum

ADF, militias resume battle in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (Agencies)—Heavy fighting erupted anew in Beirut Friday evening amidst reports that the capital's southern Christian suburb of Hadath came completely under siege by Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

Thuds of heavy explosions were heard in the capital as spokesmen for right-wing militias reported the 40,000 population of Hadath completely cut off by the siege.

A statement from former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party (NLP) claimed that a Syrian force of 4,000 troops and 40 tanks was poised to storm Hadath and appealed for universal intervention to rescue the neighborhood.

Independent witnesses reported they saw escalated Syrian military preparations along all major approaches to Hadath, a major stronghold of the NLP's "Tigers" militia.

"Telephone communications with Hadath have been cut off by the surrounding Syrian force," said the NLP statement. "The neighborhood is without electricity, water or food."

If the Syrians overrun Hadath, the rightists would suffer a demoralizing blow that would weaken their entire defenses in the eastern sector of Beirut.

The fresh outbreak shattered a daylong lull that followed 36 hours of savage exchanges of

heavy artillery, rockets and tank fire throughout the seven main rightist strongholds of the capital.

Police reported a total of 13 Lebanese were killed and more than 100 wounded in the latest clashes.

The Hadath siege appeared to be Syria's answer to a 24-hour ultimatum Chamoun served on President Elias Sarkis Thursday to reconsider a decision to extend the mandate of the peacekeeping forces.

Chamoun declared there would be a "popular uprising" unless the Syrians stopped shooting.

The NLP leader is at the forefront of a mounting rightist campaign for the 30,000-strong peace force to leave the country.

The present six-month mandate of the force expires Oct. 26, but President Sarkis said last week that the security situation required its continued presence.

Pierre Gemayel, leader of the right-wing Phalangist Party, told reporters Friday that Sarkis should order the peacekeeping troops to leave areas where security was threatened.

The government is theoretically in control of the Arab League force, which was set up in November 1976, to keep the peace in Lebanon following a 19-month civil war.

After a lengthy meeting with

Sarkis Thursday, the Phalangist leader said: "Why kid ourselves? The fact is that the president is issuing orders, and the orders are not being obeyed. That is the core of the problem."

Rightist officials said refugees from the latest fighting were planning to stage a mass rally north of Beirut Sunday to demand the withdrawal of the ADF.

Syria and the rightists have repeatedly accused each other of trying to dominate the country, and of provoking the recurrent clashes which have devastated eastern areas of Beirut and northern Lebanon.

Meanwhile Sarkis held urgent talks with Col. Sami al-Khatib, commander of the deterrent force. An official announcement said they reviewed the security situation, but gave no details of the talks.

In a related development, the Lebanese branch of the relief organization Caritas appealed Thursday for urgent aid for the victims of strife in that country.

The Rev. Samir Mazloum, head of Caritas in Lebanon, said in an appeal received in Rome that 5,000 persons need housing and 100,000 blankets in the next few weeks.

He said fighting in the last three months claimed 500 civilian deaths and left 300,000 homeless.

"Would you leave," the appeal asked, "children, the aged, and women to become victims of the cold, hunger and sickness?"

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**Abu Mazen: Soviets
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"They agreed for the first time to provide aid in kind to (Israeli) occupied territory, as well as agricultural, electrical, educational and medical equipment," Abu Mazen said.

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LINKUP: Representatives of the Saudi and Nigerian civil aviation authorities last week signing an agreement for direct flights between Jeddah and the northern Nigerian town of Kano. A Saudia Boeing 707 aircraft landed in Kano Sunday to inaugurate the new route.

saudi press review

Writing in "Al-Medina," Muhammad Salahuddin reviewed the various and sometimes conflicting points of view of Israelis about the Camp David agreements. Israeli views ranged from full support via partial support to outright opposition — as with Rakah Communist Party which considered them a conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

The lesson was the atmosphere of free expression and speech in Israel, even if criticisms are directed against the government or the ruling party.

"No Israeli citizen who opposes government policy feels he might be risking his life or freedom just because he says something that the government might not like," he said.

Nor was the Israeli opposition denied expression. The citizen feels he belongs intimately to the body politic of his country, and obliged to participate more in its affairs.

Salahuddin said that the contrast between this state of affairs and that in the Arab world is sadly sharp. "Even our governments are not free to express their opinion as

they wish without being accused of treason or disloyalty. Worse still is the fate of our parliaments, legislatures, press and citizens who might wish to express their opinion on significant issues in our lives." It is a pity, he said, that we have discarded the principles of freedom inherent in the Sharia, which upholds individual liberties. Where our enemies hold to those principles, they can defeat us.

Commenting on the Taif talks between Crown Prince Fahd and President Assad of Syria, "Al-Medina" wrote that while there had been near unanimity on the importance of Arab solidarity before the Camp David conference, the times make solidarity the top priority. The aim is to chart out a common strategy for Arab policy.

The last few days had reaffirmed the importance to the rest of the Arab world of the policy and conduct of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Arab affairs. The Kingdom, in turn, has proved its determination to shoulder its responsibility through clear, sta-

ble and declared principles.

The Taif talks were consonant with these principles and the Saudi insistence that any political solutions must encompass the whole problem and fulfill the aspirations of Arabs and Muslims — especially the fate of the Palestinian people and Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

In "Okaz," Abdul Qader Shurayem dealt with the Saudi interior minister's proposal, to the Arab Interior Ministers Conference, to set up an Arab Interpol.

Prince Naif's proposal stemmed from his belief that Arab internal security was connected and that there were many cases of criminals committing crimes in one Arab country and seeking refuge in another. Arab security is indivisible and should be treated as such, he said.

The other principle is that internal security has an important bearing on development and progress.

And because the Kingdom has all along conformed to the Sharia, crime and wrongdoing in general have been reduced to the minimum. The King-

dom, he added, shows the way to other Arab states.

Prince Naif's call should be taken up seriously.

Hassan Engawi pointed in "Al-Bilad" Thursday to a statement made after Camp David by the State Department's top expert on Soviet affairs and personal adviser to Cyrus Vance.

The official said that the U.S. policy makers still advocated the Geneva conference, in case a comprehensive settlement seemed feasible.

According to Engawi, the statement came as no surprise since, he supposed, an agreement already existed between the United States and the Soviet Union. His impression was that Soviet criticism of the accords was not genuine.

Never had the Soviets opposed Zionist interests. On the contrary, they always seemed very keen on providing Israel support.

Increasing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to occupied Palestine and the collusion and close cooperation between world Zionism and Communism were evidence.

Desalted water solves Jeddah's age-old problem

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 — The city of Jeddah, which up to 1965 relied on brackish water from scattered wells and reservoirs, will have 18.5 million gallons a day of desalinated water within a few months, "Okaz" newspaper reported last week.

Seven new desalting units of 3.5 million gallons capacity will be added to the Jeddah desalination system, and the Saline Water Conversion Corporation even plans to supply Mecca from the plants.

Throughout its history, Jeddah has been poorly supplied with water. It was not until the end of the 19th century that the city had a distribution system. The Ottoman government dug a canal from a spring at Wazirya, seven miles from Jeddah on the Mecca road. The canal covered a third of the distance and the canal head was connected to the town by clay pipes.

But the water was, unplea-

sant tasting and the frequent draughts and sand clogging in the pipes led to breakdowns. The city's two other sources of drinking water — wells sunk in the Maamar Mosque overlooking Qabul Street — could not cover local needs.

In 1907, the Ottoman administration imported a primitive seawater distillation plant and installed it on the Red Sea foreshore.

Seawater

With "Al-Kendassah", as the condenser was known locally, Jeddah became the first Mideast town to convert seawater for drinking. But the condenser was plagued by technical problems.

Coal to fuel the condenser had to be brought in by ship and during the First World War, supplies were diverted. Timber was used which seriously damaged the combustion chamber, and Al-Kendassah finally gave up the ghost in 1924.

Breakdown

In 1928, three years after King Abdul Aziz' conquest of the Hijaz, two new condensers were imported to provide 35 tons of water daily. But with the city's population and the flow of pilgrims increasing every year, the two devices were constantly overstrained. One broke down at once and the other worked only intermittently.

In 1942, a technical mission from the United States prepared a survey of Jeddah's water resources and proposed bringing water from subterranean sources in Wadi Fatima, 34 kilometers to the east.

Water was to be collected from the six springs in the wadi, pumped to reservoirs and filtered at Abu Shuaib and carried in 12-inch pipes to a one

million gallon reservoir nine miles from Jeddah on the Mecca road.

Celebration

In the end, the project cost \$2,137,000 and in 1947 when the first supplies of Wadi Fatima water reached Jeddah a

major ceremony was held in front of the city gate near the present site of the Foreign Ministry. Hundreds of tents were erected and thousands of citizens gathered to celebrate the event.

The system became the nu-

cleus of a 15-inch pipe central network and Wadi Fatima water is still drunk in Jeddah, although the original wells are dry. New wells have been dug at the far side of the oasis, some of them 50 miles from downtown Jeddah.

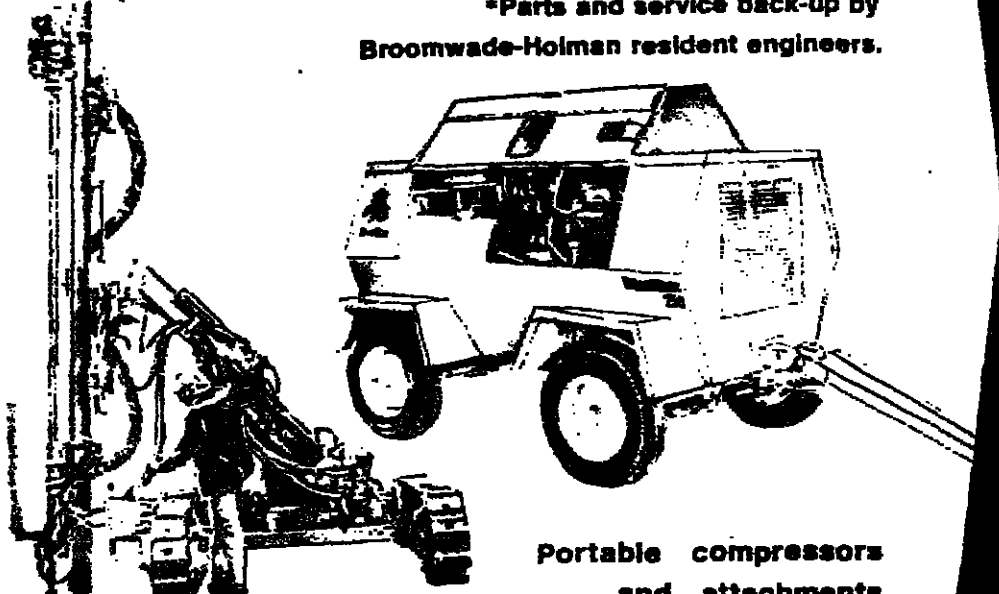


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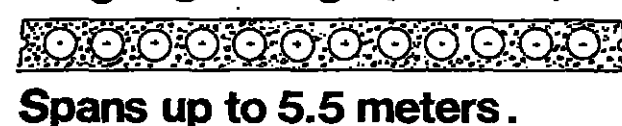
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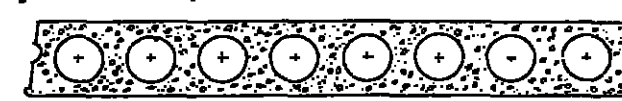
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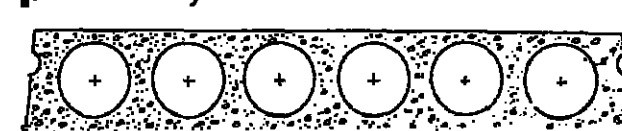
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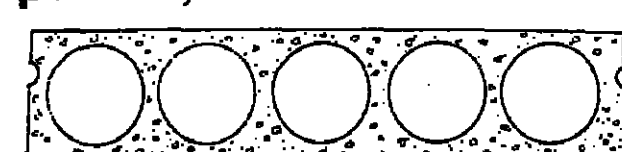
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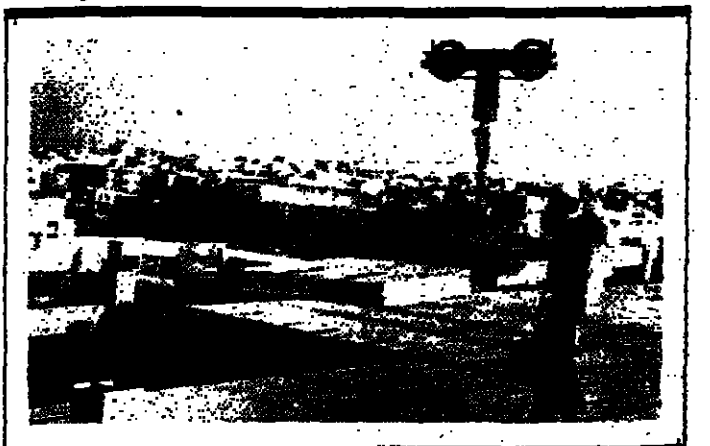
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Opposition politicians call for strike in Iran

TEHRAN, Sept. 29 (R) — Opposition politicians and Muslim clergy Thursday called for shops and businesses to strike on Sunday in protest against the reported arrest of an exiled Iranian religious leader in Iraq, spokesman for the National Front, the most prominent opposition group, said it backing a call by Tehran for a strike on Sunday, said the stoppage had called to protest against the arrest of the spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini, figurehead of the Iranian opposition movement against the Shah, at his home at Najaf in Iraq, a holy town for Shia Muslims who form 90 per cent of Iran's population.

According to reports from Iranian dissidents in Europe, published here, the Ayatollah's house was surrounded by Iraqi troops last Saturday and he was not being allowed to leave or receive visitors.

The strike call, spread by word of mouth in the capital's bazaars, appeared to be an attempt by the opposition to test their strength with the government, which declared martial law in Tehran and 11 other towns three weeks ago after opposition demonstrations against the Shah.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who has called for the overthrow of the Shah and institution of an Islamic government, was the most prominent figurehead in those demonstrations — which the government said were part of a subversive Communist plot.

He was exiled 15 years ago after bloody anti-Shah riots here.

There was no indication of how successful the strike call would be. Similar calls in the past have closed down the main bazaar in sympathy while many other shopkeepers and offices have stayed shut as much out of fear of trouble as solidarity with the cause.

Tlas on visit to Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 29 (R) — Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas arrived here for an official visit to Czechoslovakia Thursday night, Cete-ka news agency reported.

He was welcomed by his Czechoslovak counterpart, Gen. Martin Dzur, and deputy ministers of the foreign affairs and foreign trade ministries. The report gave no further details.

Dayan to visit Paris in October

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (R) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will pay an official visit to Paris next month, the foreign ministry announced Friday.

He will be in the French capital on October 30 and 31, at the invitation of the French foreign minister, M. Louis de Guiringaud, it said.

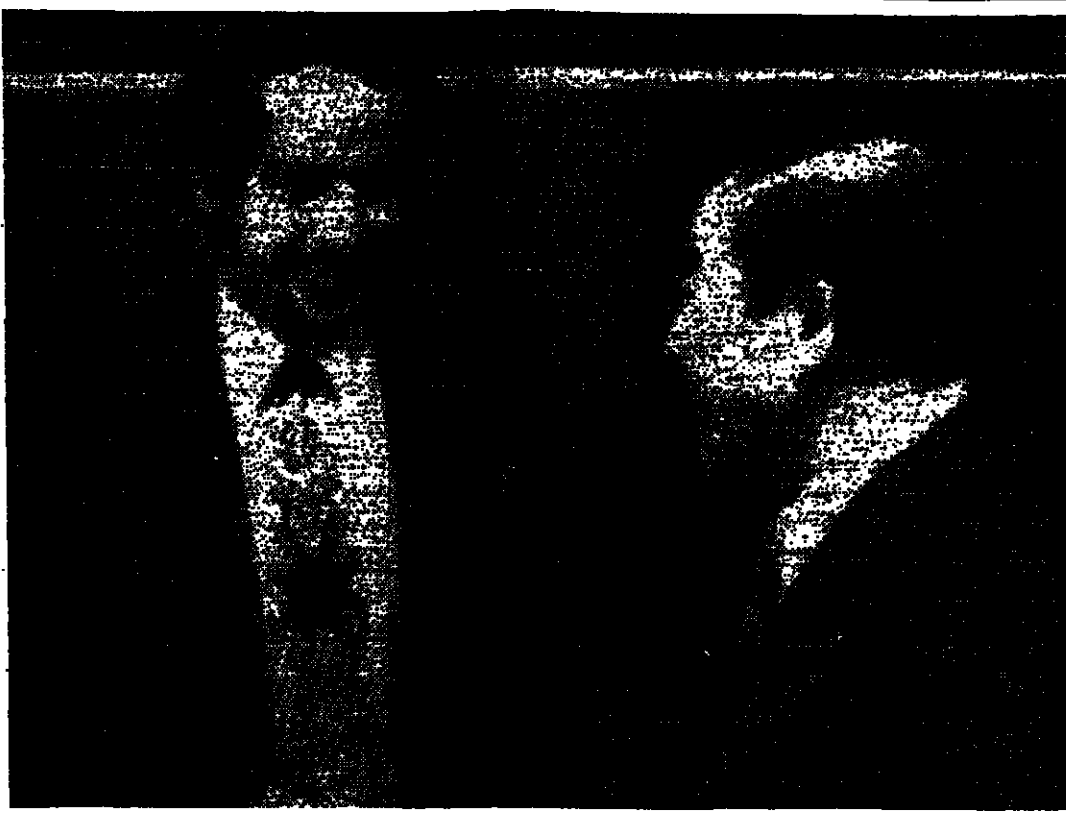
Dayan is to spend a few days in New York earlier next month, to address the United Nations General Assembly.

North Korea, Algeria sign trade accord

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP) — North Korea and Algeria have signed a long-term trade agreement between the two countries, the North Korean Central News Agency said Friday.

Under the agreement, North Korea will export machine tools, cement, anthracite, firebricks, porcelain, rice and maize to Algeria and import from it crude oil, leather, apatite and chemical goods between 1979 and 1981, it said.

No volume was given.



IN TOKYO: Dr. Ma'me Said al Oteibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, shakes hands with Japan's Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda (right) prior to talks at the foreign office.

22 Bhutto supporters arrested

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 29 (AP) — Twenty-two supporters of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were arrested Friday for violating the current ban on political activities, police said.

Three persons were arrested in Lahore, 280 kilometers southeast of here, and three in Sargodha, 320 kilometers southeast of Islamabad.

In Rawalpindi, part of the twin capital cities of Islamabad-Rawalpindi, 16 PPP supporters were arrested.

They were charged with participating in a political meeting where Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Bhutto, had made an anti-government speech at Lahore and Sargodha and also arranged "unlawful political meetings" prohibited under martial law regulations since early this year. Police said Miss Benazir has not been arrested but she may be tried for violating the current ban on political activities.

Bhutto was deposed in July, 1977, and is presently under the sentence of death for conspiring and ordering the killing of a political opponent in 1974. He and his four collaborators have appealed the sentence.

In the Rawalpindi meeting, police said, besides other unlawful activities anti-government slogans were also raised.

M.E. Briefs

● MADRID — Neither the Spanish government nor the ruling Central Democratic Union (UCD) Party has any desire to antagonize Morocco over the Western Sahara, Javier Ruperez, a leading UCD member has said.

● PARIS — Gamal Sadat, the Egyptian president's son, and his wife left here Friday to continue their honeymoon on the French Riviera, airport sources reported.

● DACCA — Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman will pay official visits to Turkey and Romania from Oct. 2, an official announcement said.

Defense lawyers walk out during Tunis labor trial

TUNIS, Sept. 29 (R) — Seventy-six defense lawyers have staged a mass walkout as Tunisian trade union leaders went on trial for their lives, but the state security court issued a special order instructing 18 of them to take part in the trial.

Thirty former officials of Tunisia's only trade union are accused of inciting riots and trying to overthrow the government during a general strike last January. At least 50 persons died in the January violence.

There were angry scenes Thursday morning when police barred relatives of the accused from an army barracks where the trial is being held.

Police arrested 17 persons, including a son and son-in-law of Habib Achour, the former general secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers.

Defense lawyer Muhammad Bella'ouna, a former minister of justice, led the courtroom walkout Thursday when judges rejected requests for postponement of the trial.

The court president, Muhammad Tahar Boulaaba el Fatimi later ordered 16 of the lawyers to take part when the trial resumed Friday, and said he would punish them if they refused.

The representative at the trial of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) Union, Marcel Caille, was arrested by Tunisian police, the CGT said in Paris.

The union gave no details of the circumstances of the arrest but said a CGT delegation had protested to the Tunisian embassy in Paris and demanded Caille's immediate release.

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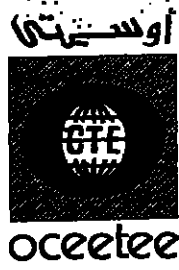


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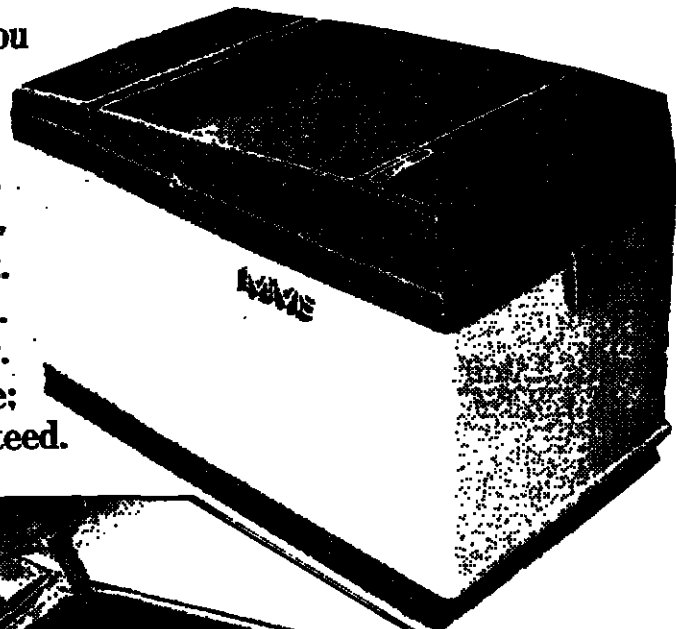


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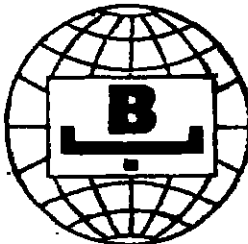
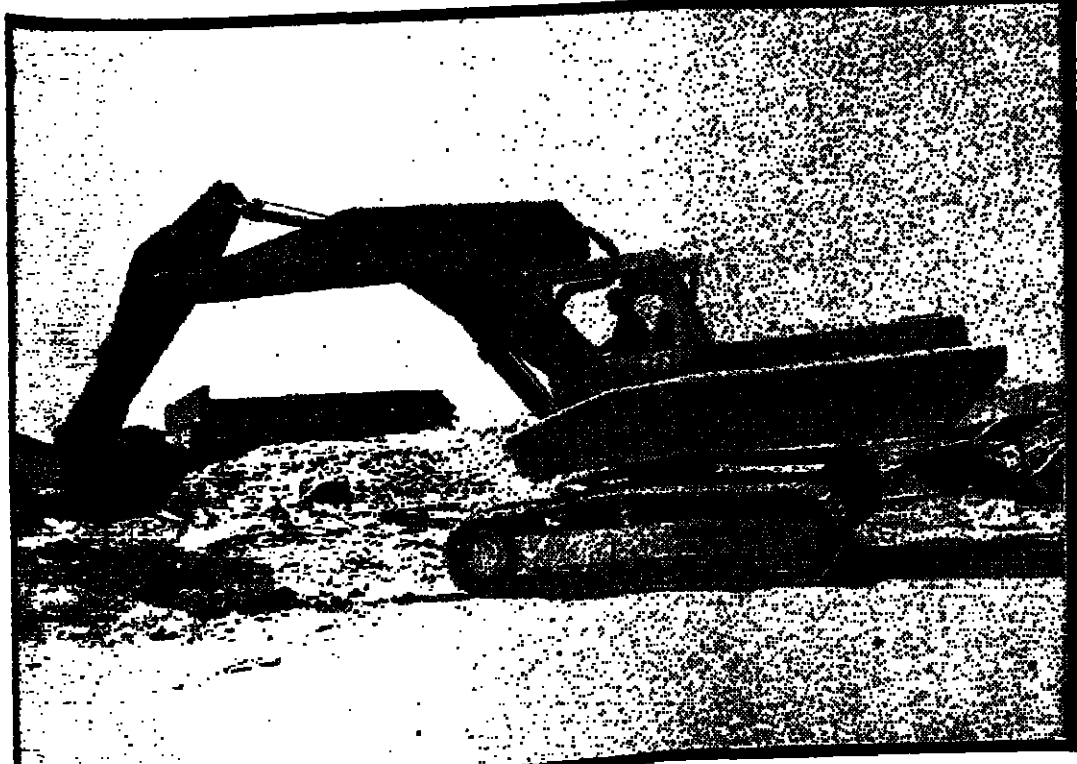
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Rhodesia may yet negotiate, Smith tells party congress

SALISBURY, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Ian Smith did not rule out the possibility Friday despite the transition government's declared go-it-alone policy, of fresh negotiations with externally based black nationalist guerrilla leaders.

Smith was addressing the last annual congress of his party before next year's scheduled handover to black rule. The Rhodesian Front swept to power 16 years ago on a ticket of indefinite white rule.

Some 300 delegates gave Smith a standing ovation Thursday as he arrived for what is almost certainly the last congress of his Rhodesian Front Party under its present name and policies.

The all-white party is sitting in closed session for its three-day annual congress, which this year will center on changing the party's platform — and possibly its name — following Smith's March 3 agreement with black leaders signalling the end of white rule.

Smith told the delegates, it "would be enough to make any man sick" to confer again with Joshua Nkomo, whose guerrillas claimed they shot down a Rhodesian civilian airliner Sept. 3.

Releasing extracts of Smith's address, party spokesman Andre Holland, said Smith added, "If the day came when it appeared to be in the interests of all Rhodesians to meet these people (Nkomo and his guerrilla partner Robert Mugabe), one would have to assess the situation before one rejected it."

Smith also criticized the United States and Britain for what he considers their support of guerrillas while the biracial transition government "is fighting for the survival of Rhodesians, black and white."

"The United States of America and the United Kingdom

Guerrillas kill white nurse in Rhodesia ambush

SALISBURY, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Guerrillas ambushed and killed a young Australian-born nurse and four black security force men escorting her in a Rhodesian war zone.

Jennifer Boyd, 34, from Melbourne, and her escorts were blasted by a landmine and then cut down by gunfire near Mrewa, about 50 miles from the Mozambique border yesterday.

The death of Miss Boyd, who came here seven years ago to work with African tribespeople, brought to 150 the number of white civilians killed in Rhodesia this year.

"I saw Jennifer's body this afternoon," said Dr. Westwater, head of medicine in Mushonaland province. "She was not killed by the landmine, but was riddled with bullets."

Miss Boyd is the first white nurse to be killed in the six-year war.

Miss Boyd was one of eight white state-employed nurses who travel through Mashonaland visiting clinics kept open by black medical assistants.

Wednesday's attack was the first on one of their vehicles,

sit in their houses grinning while our house is on fire as a result of their uselessness" said Smith.

But Smith made it clear he is pinning much hope on being allowed into the United States with his black colleagues.

Smith told delegates it was time "to go over the heads of governments and talk to people, to make it clear to the people of those countries what their governments are doing."

Smith, who met Nkomo secretly in Zambia shortly before the air disaster, said his party's previous policy of "meritocracy" — a qualified franchise which excluded most blacks — was a "dream of the past" because the free world opposed it.

"It is no use being logical if you are a white man in Africa," said Smith. "One has to do the best one can."

He added, "We are fighting now not to maintain privilege, but for the survival of black and white Rhodesians against tyranny."

Smith said there was a new unity between himself and the three moderate black leaders joined in the seven-month-old administration, with the blacks now fully backing crossborder raids against guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Thursday delegates, packed into a suburban hall, stood in silent memory of some 6,000 servicemen and white civilians killed so far in the six-year nationalist guerrilla war started to dislodge Smith's administration.

Under the guerrilla opposed Salisbury agreement, whites are scheduled to have 28 seats for another decade in a 100-seat legislature which will rename the country Zimbabwe.

Smith, with top party officials, stood to attention on a raised dias bedecked with Rhodesian flags and the party's purple and white rosettes, as the national anthem, "Rise O Voices of Rhodesia" was played.

After the initial three-hour session Smith was re-elected unopposed as party president.

Holland told reporters Smith reiterated he wanted to quit politics after black rule. But Smith, who has led the RF for 14 years, told delegates he would be "honored" to remain party president even after leaving the government.

Portugal demands freedom for people of East Timor

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (R) — Portugal has called for self-determination for the



ONIONS: This erstwhile hotel, in eclectic Florida, shows distinct traces of Russian influence.

U.S. holds secret talks with top Hanoi diplomat

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (R) — The United States and Vietnam have held two meetings in secret here in the past week and may hold a third but U.S. officials are refusing to say if the chances for normal relations have improved.

The meetings were held last Friday and Thursday between assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of Vietnam's U.N. delegation.

Sophia Loren loses villa to cover bank debt

ROME, Sept. 29 (R) — A villa where Italian actress Sophia Loren and her film producer husband Carlo Ponti lived has been seized by magistrates in default of an alleged debt, judicial officials said Thursday night.

Lawyers representing the Banca Commerciale Italiana which says it is owed \$9 million lire (\$70,000) by Ponti requested magistrates to auction the villa in Marino, near Rome, to settle payment.

people of the former Portuguese Pacific Ocean colony of East Timor, which Indonesia incorporated into its territory two years ago.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Carlos Correa Gago was reviewing his government's foreign policy in the General Assembly.

"We cannot refrain from mentioning the case of East Timor, where we believe the United Nations should promote compliance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council aimed at allowing the people of the territory to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination."

To give the East Timorese this right was the goal of the decolonization process that his country carried out from April, 1974 onwards, he said, "but the trend of events in East Timor did not enable its people to exercise that right."

Japan rejects Dalai Lama's visa request

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (A) — The Dalai Lama has been denied a visa by Japan to attend an international conference in Tokyo, his New Delhi office said Friday.

The exiled Tibetan leader, who planned to depart Friday for Japan, was informed Thursday evening that the visa would not be granted. No reason was given.

There was speculation here that Tokyo officials hoped to avoid offending the Peking leadership so soon after the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

The Dalai Lama has lived in exile in India since 1959, when he and a group of followers fled the Chinese invasion of their homeland, now recognized by Japan as part of China.

Meets Gromyko today

Carter sees few SALT blocks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — President Carter Thursday suggested that progress had been made at the latest round of strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and he hoped to capitalize on it at a further session on Saturday.

Addressing a news conference here, Carter said the United States hoped to conclude a new SALT accord this year. "I don't see any insurmountable obstacles if the Soviets are forthcoming and cooperative and willing to compromise some of their positions."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance declined to say if they had achieved the substantial progress which the American side had been seeking.

"We had a long and full exchange this morning," Vance told reporters outside the U.S. mission to the United Nations. "Let us wait and see what happens at the meeting on Saturday."

Gromyko also put stress on the Saturday meeting at the White House. "These have not been our final discussions. I think both sides agreed that these certainly shall be continued."

Their remarks followed a number of indications that after six years of negotiation, the two sides are very close to a SALT agreement.

Gromyko, alluding to the difficulty in resolving the remaining differences, said:

Mercenary leaves Comoro Islands for unknown destination

MORONI, Comoros, Sept. 29 (R) — French-born mercenary Bob Denard who led a private army to overthrow the Comoros government in May left the archipelago for an unknown European destination Friday.

The move to get rid of Colonel Denard who recently adopted the name of Mustapha Majuu was seen as an attempt to cool widespread condemnation in Africa of the coup in which former socialist leader Ali Siyilhi was ousted and killed.

Washington is not refusing to trade with Hanoi, a policy confirmed on Sept. 14 when President Carter ended the trade embargo against Vietnam.

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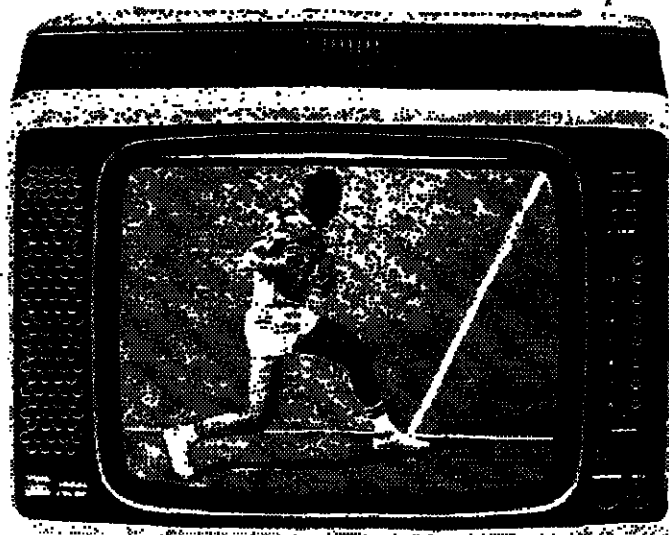
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Renewed violence

Red Brigades shoot Alfa Romeo manager

MILAN, Sept. 29 (AP) — Terrorists shot an Alfa Romeo executive in the legs here Friday in the second consecutive day of political violence in Italy.

Ippolito Bestonso, 66, was ambushed and shot by three youths as he approached his car to drive to work.

The executive, head of the mechanical division of the Alfa Romeo plants at Arese, near Milan, was struck by four pistol bullets in his left leg and by two bullets in the right leg.

Before making in a car, the terrorists handcuffed Bestonso and put a poster around his neck with the red star symbol of the Red Brigades.

A few minutes after the incident an anonymous telephone call to the Italian news

agency Ansa said, "We are the Red Brigades. One of our armed units this morning wounded Ippolito Bestonso, head of the mechanical division of Alfa Romeo."

The attack came on the eve of negotiations for the renewal of several contracts which the Interior Ministry feared might have triggered a new wave of political violence.

After a sort of summer truce a Lancia Foreman was shot and killed by terrorists in Turin Thursday and a Communist sympathizer was shot dead by alleged right-wing extremists in Rome.

Madagascar says escape plot foiled

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP) — Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka has alleged that an operation to free two South Africans from jail on the island had been foiled recently.

He told a press conference the attempt was to have been made during his absence on an official visit to North Korea.

A week ago, the island's armed forces were put on a state of alert and all airport guarded. The explanation given at the time was the threat of a coup attempt in Ratsiraka's absence.

Informed sources here said, however, they believed the state of alert had been ordered by zealous junior officers and that there was no threat either of a coup or an attempt to free the South Africans.

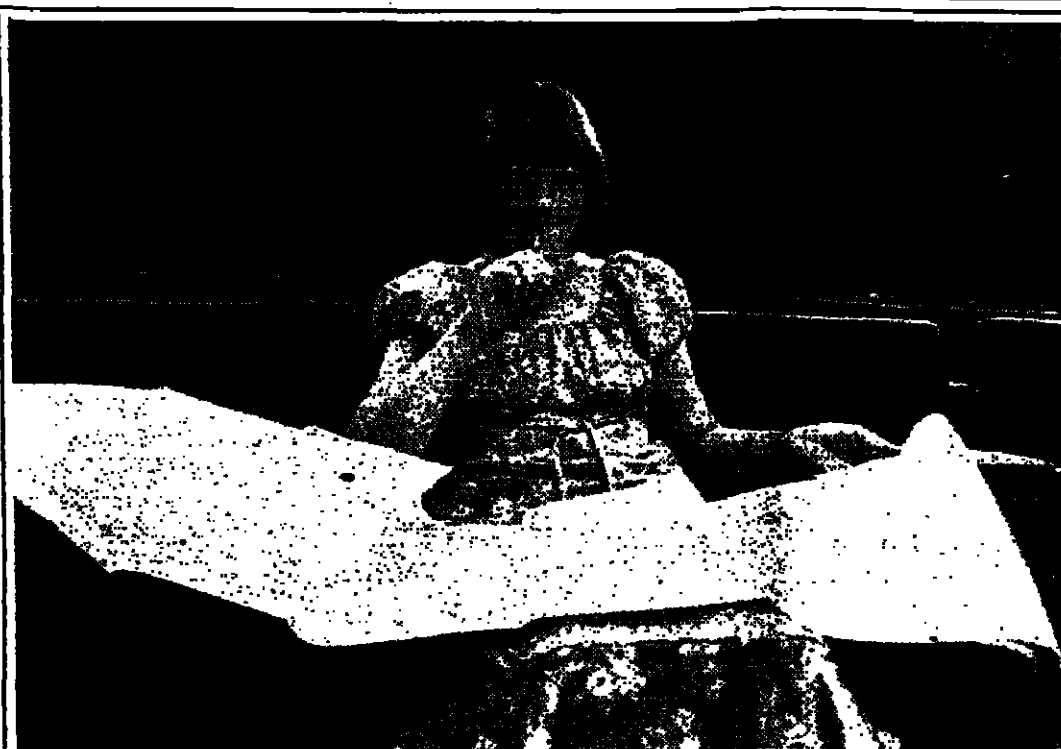
The two were jailed on charges of violating Madagascar airspace in their private plane.

Twelfth night of bombings hits Corsica

AIACCIO, Sept. 29 (R) — Bombers struck in Corsica for the 12th night running when an explosion badly damaged a completed radio and television building just outside Ajaccio.

A night watchman discovered the bomb Tuesday night and raised the alarm. An explosives expert was called and the bomb went off without injuring anyone.

Separatists have claimed responsibility for many of over 200 bombs on Corsica this year.



SCORES: Fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Lane at rehearsal for her "Sinfonietta for Strings", given its premiere by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra recently. She started the score when she was 11.

Commonwealth unit to press for independence of Belize

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (AP) — The Commonwealth Ministerial Committee on Belize has agreed to press for that country's independence before next year's U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said Thursday the committee expressed a deep feeling that continued deferment of independence for Belize would be intolerable.

Independence has been held up by claims to its territory by Guatemala. Open border conflicts have broken out on several occasions.

Ramphal said the committee reflected a feeling of cautious

hope that its aims could be reached. One possibly favorable factor was the presence of a new government in Guatemala.

The committee, set up by the commonwealth heads of government last year, met while ministers were gathered here for the U.N. Assembly.

The committee is made up

of Barbados, Canada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Niger and Tanzania. British Foreign Secretary David Owen met them.

Ramphal said the committee reviewed efforts made thus far "to assist the people of Belize to independence on a basis of territorial integrity."

U.K., Brunei okay treaty on absolute sovereignty

LONDON, Sept. 29 (R) — Brunei and Britain have initiated a treaty under which the Sultanate will assume its full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent state at the end of 1983. It is not a British colony, but in recent years, at the request of the ruler, Britain, has looked after its foreign affairs and is committed to consult in the case of any external threat.

The treaty will be signed in Brunei next December.

Britain has come under criticism at the United Nations for maintaining allegedly colonial ties with the Sultanate, Brunei's neighbors, Malaysia and Indonesia, have urged self-determination and free elections.

Brunei has a population of about 165,000. It depends

Margaret in Tuvalu for freedom party

FUNAFUTI, Tuvalu, Sept. 29 (R) — Princess Margaret arrived here from Fiji Friday to attend Sunday's independence ceremony of one of the smallest and most remote parts of the British Empire, the South Pacific islands of Tuvalu.

She will represent the Queen at the celebrations on the group of nine coral atolls, formerly the Ellice Islands, about 1,300 km north of Fiji.

It is her first official overseas visit since her divorce from Lord Snowdon earlier this year.

Birthday cosmonaut orbits on

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP) — Soviet cosmonaut Alexander Ivanchenkov celebrated his 38th birthday in space Thursday as he and Vladimir Kovalenok continued orbiting the earth aboard the Salyut-6 station.

Ivanchenkov — who has been in orbit for 105 days — received "warm congratulations," according to Tass, from the mission's ground control center, colleagues, relatives and friends.

Tass noted that an onion sprouted aboard the space laboratory "as though greeting the flight engineer" on the occasion of his birthday.

The onion was among a number of plants brought on the mission for experiments.

According to Tass, the mission's commander, Alexei Yeliseyev, commended the cosmonauts for their "vigor, high spirits and efficiency."

Army auxiliary killed in Derry

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP) — A 30-year-old civilian search warden was shot dead Thursday while on patrol with military police in the city center.

His death brought the province's toll to 1,862 in eight years.

Heaviest rains in 100 years

Rising waters ravage Bengal

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (R) — Nearly half India's densely-populated state of West Bengal Friday was in the grip of floods which have killed at least 11 people after the heaviest rains in 101 years.

The waters have caused extensive damage to the country's main coalfields, and officials here feared railways, steel and power plants and other coal-based industries will be seriously affected.

More than 70 pit and open-cast mines in the eastern coalfields have been inundated and another 20 are threatened.

Officials here said it would take between two weeks and two months to pump out the water. Production losses have been estimated at more than 1.5 million tons.

The Bengal-Bihar coal belt produces one-third of India's coal and 90 per cent of its high-grade steam coal.

The big industrial city of Durgapur, in the coalfields, has been badly flooded after 30 inches of rain in the past two days. Several industrial units, including one of India's largest steel plants, have been

forced to close down. The Grand Trunk Road linking Durgapur with the nearby industrial city of Asansol is several feet under water. One bridge has been washed away and another cracked by the flash floods.

At least 11 people are reported dead in the latest flooding, but with communications so badly disrupted the actual death toll is anybody's guess.

Large areas of Calcutta were without power or drinking water for the third day and business was virtually paralyzed.

West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu described the situation as unprecedented and said weather forecasts had given no hint of the torrential rain.

Kremlin greatest threat to security, says China

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (R) — Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China, in a new attack on Soviet policy, Thursday night asserted that Moscow was the major threat to world peace and security.

Criticizing both powers in an address to the General Assembly, he said the Russians' "unbridled acts of aggression and expansion" proved once again that they were the more aggressive and adventurous of the powers.

"Strategically, the focus of their rivalry is in Europe, where the two sides are locked in sharp confrontation as before," he said. "To outflank and encircle Europe, social-imperialism has stepped up its aggression and expansion in Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf region, seizing positions and resources of strategic importance and trying to control transportation routes, and this constitutes an important component of its strategy for world domination."

"Meanwhile, in an effort to strengthen its position in seeking domination in the Asia-Pacific region, it has stepped up its expansion and infiltration, created frictions and conflicts, and thus posed a direct threat to the security of the countries involved."

The Russians employed agents, organized mercenaries and incited Africans against Africans and Asians against Asians "so as to make them pull its chestnuts out of the fire."

They even had no scruples about using assassination by terrorists and creating shocking incidents of subversion and disturbance, he said.

S. Americans attack Somoza

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (R) — The president of the General Assembly, Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, has circulated to all U.N. members a letter from the presidents of Venezuela and Colombia requesting action to halt what they called the "wave of genocide that is sweeping Nicaragua."

'U.S. to sell fighter parts to Yugoslavia'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The United States has agreed to sell jet engines to Yugoslavia for fighter planes, the "Washington Post" said Friday.

Officials would not disclose which engine has been offered, the "Post" said. The engines would be used in a fighter being developed.

The Defense Department said talks were under way between the two countries, but would not confirm the report.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Col. Nikola Ljubovic, the Yugoslav defense minister, have been meeting this week to discuss military cooperation.

The Yugoslavs reportedly want to purchase various types of weapons, including an anti-ship tactical guided missile, an air-to-surface missile and anti-submarine weapons.

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EPILOGUE ?

The latest spate of fighting in Lebanon again raises the old question: is it a separate incident or the final showdown? Many times in the past few months fighting erupted suddenly and stopped as suddenly. But since the Camp David summit, the Lebanese have been in agreement that its results will affect the future of the crisis in Lebanon. Opinions differ on how serious and what form this effect will have, but the Lebanese have been in agreement that it will help to settle the crisis one way or the other.

Now it appears that the Lebanese might have been right after all. At his press conference Thursday night, President Carter called for a new charter in Lebanon and supported the unity of the country, and indirectly, the Syrian role there. He also called for a conference of the interested parties to find a way out. The U.S. president may want a Lebanese solution as the second step in his Middle Eastern diplomacy, in preparation for a third step involving Israel and the Eastern Front countries.

If the president's brief remarks are to be seen as an indication of things to come, the solution will strengthen the presidency and the unity of Lebanon. The Syrian presence in the country will be phased out as the power of the central government grows. The Carter administration has always supported the Syrian role in Lebanon and the president's latest remarks have been true to form. The administration feels that without the overwhelming presence of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force the country will collapse. It has taken the right-wing militias a long time to realize that the Syrians have not walked into Lebanon on their own but rather in coordination with the Arab countries concerned and with the acquiescence of the big powers, including the U.S. and France. The militias have also gambled on Israeli support but this support has always been limited. Now that the Camp David conference has ended with an agreement between Egypt and Israel, the Israeli government will be less inclined to support the rightists to the point of risking the achievements of Camp David, whether through a hot confrontation with Syria or a diplomatic confrontation with the Carter administration.

Against this political backdrop, fighting is resumed in and around Beirut. To answer our first question, it may be another short eruption. More likely this time, it signals the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis. The political solution will not be put into action without first settling a few points of dispute, most important of which is who holds the upper hand in Lebanon. If the militias are convinced that they cannot resist the deterrent force and that Israel—or the U.S.—will not come to their help, a great deal of unnecessary grief will have been averted.

Significantly, President Carter has underlined his support for the unity of Lebanon and at the same time said that he and President Anwar Sadat and Israel's Menachem Begin support legitimacy in the country.

So the criticism of President Sarkis by the right-wing leaders Thursday was ill-timed and ill-advised. They will have to bow to the will of the legal authorities in the country if they want to cut short the agony of the country. Otherwise, the solution may be made at their expense.

War and isolation over Namibia

By Hennie Serfontein

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's unilateral decision to hold elections in Namibia in November and reject the United Nations plan for the independence of the territory could bring total international isolation for the Republic and plunge the area into war.

The apparent end to the attempt to reach an internationally acceptable settlement, the subject of 16 months of negotiations between the Black African "front line" states, five leading Western powers and South Africa, raises several serious dangers.

It can be expected that the U.N. Security Council will formally approve the independence proposals drawn up by Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. This might well be accompanied by the threat of

economic sanctions if South Africa refuses to comply and the Western powers will no longer be in a position to veto such drastic steps.

The political and military consequences could also be far-reaching. The South African decision will infuriate the "front line" states—Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania.

In recent months these states have been exerting heavy pressure on the Southwest Africa People's Organization, which has been fighting a guerrilla war against South African forces in the territory, to accept the U.N. proposals. They made it clear that if South Africa accepted the plan they would not allow SWAPO forces to operate from their countries. The five states, with their struggling economies, may now

be reluctantly forced to continue to back the SWAPO military onslaught on Namibia. This could only lead to an escalation of the armed struggle in Southern Africa, something which both the West and the African states desperately wanted to avoid.

The failure of the joint African-Western venture to achieve a Namibia solution will only be to the advantage of the Soviet Union and its allies, which have been pushed into the background in the past year.

So far the West has succeeded in outmaneuvering the Soviets on the Namibian issue. But a new Soviet-Cuban initiative in Southern Africa, exploiting the African-Western setback, can be expected in the near future, something which is also bound to crucially affect events in Rhodesia.

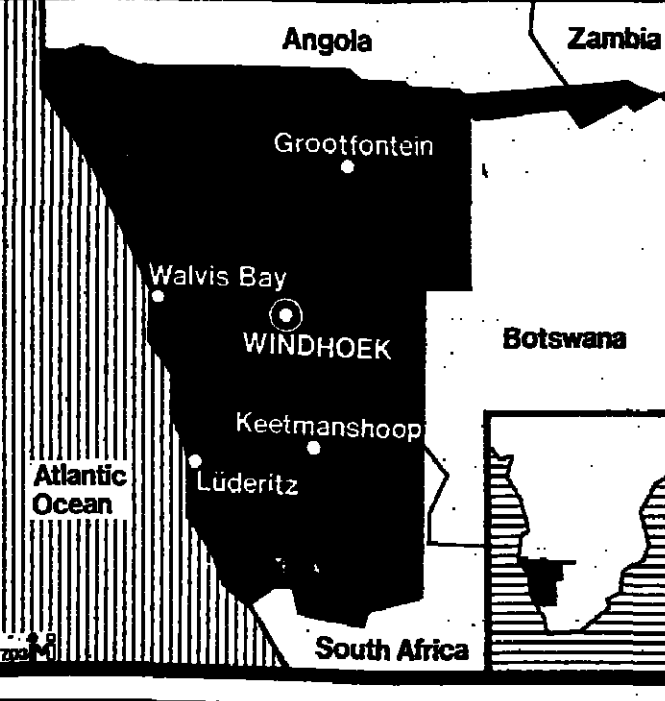
That means that, as with the Americans in Vietnam, tens of thousands of South African troops will be committed to the defence of Namibia for years, if not for decades.

The South African government has unilaterally called for elections because it claims that the U.N. proposals are deviating from the Western plan, which it had accepted. This is clearly not the case and it is obvious that South Africa has been looking for a long time for an excuse to go it alone.

There are three reasons why the South African government has taken this dangerous gamble. First, it fears that SWAPO will win U.N.-controlled elections held over a period of seven months. The whole South African strategy of the last five years has been to keep out SWAPO at all costs and to establish a moderate govern-

ment well disposed to Pretoria. Secondly, it regards Namibia as an integral part of its strategy to survive the growing international onslaught. The Grootfontein military base and the Caprivi Strip, pointing like a finger into the heart of Africa, are of vital strategic importance.

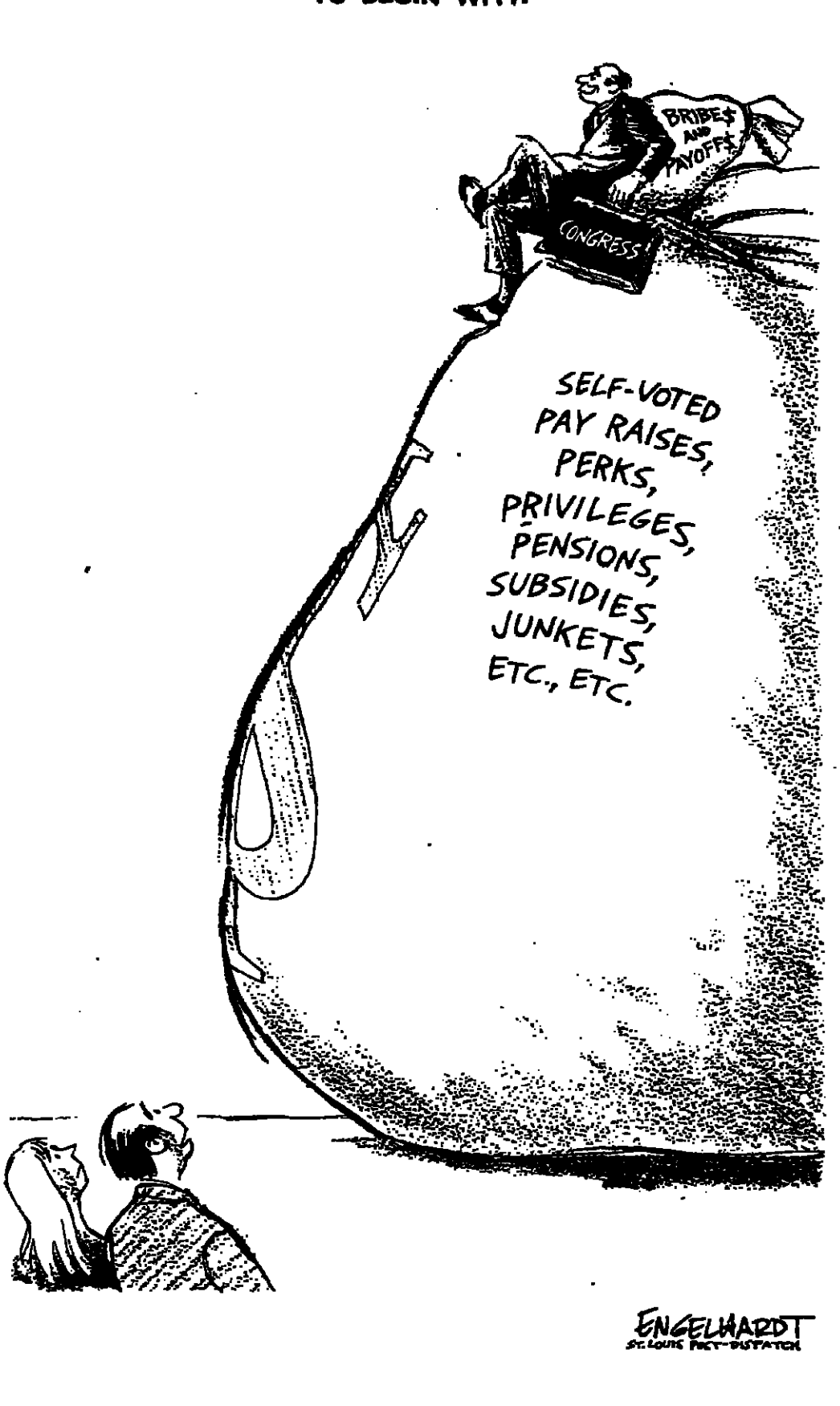
Thirdly, it is believed—probably correctly—that sanctions against South Africa are inevitable sooner or later. The acceptance of the U.N. settlement plan and international cooperation on Namibia would not have gained one single day's respite. The argument thus goes that it is better to meet the sanctions threat as soon as possible in an attempt to prove to the international community that it will not be effective. (OFNS)



Since returning to the U.S., Warner has said he believes final agreement may be attainable before the end of the year—a somewhat familiar and unfulfilled statement from the administration, but one which at last may be borne out by events in the next few months.

This is not to say there are not major areas of tension still left. There are many, including Soviet military "adventurism" in Africa and deep Soviet apprehensions over the diplomatic moves of China and the slow but continuing improvement in relations between Washington and Peking. In addition, the breakthrough at the Camp David summit that could lead to peace between Israel and Egypt was "sure to anger and further frustrate the Kremlin, which yearns for a major role in the Middle East peace equation and is a staunch supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Soviet suspicions here cannot be minimized, nor can the Kremlin's appetite for throwing around its military might in Africa and that of its allies, the Cubans.—(WP)

'BEATS ME—I ALWAYS THOUGHT THEY WERE SITTING PRETTY TO BEGIN WITH'



The heart of the process

By Dennis Winters

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON —

"The signing of the framework has a significance far beyond the event. It signals the emergence of a new peace initiative with the American nation at the heart of the process."

These words of Anwar Sadat spoken before the Congress of the United States were much more than ceremonial pronouncements after a significant historical event. If these were the only words of the Egyptian president, they would provide sufficient basis for understanding his motivation for the final-hour concessions he made at Camp David.

Before the conference, Egypt had made it clear that no separate peace was possible and that total withdrawal was mandatory. After the conference, what amounts to a separate peace agreement that made scant mention of the Palestinians was signed in exchange for the return of the Sinai. And the Israeli part of the bargain is yet to be signed by the Knesset.

Primarily, however, Sadat gave up an essential connection between himself and his Arab neighbors that places him on an island set some great distance from the Arab mainland.

Eric Rouleau, a widely noted Middle East analyst currently with the Middle East Institute

of Washington, D.C., feels that Sadat had given up on two basic issues: 1) he gave up "the principle that Begin had to admit that he would have to withdraw from all territories" and 2) "despite Sadat's long-term insistence that Begin should either recognize the Palestinian's self-determination and/or admit that Israel would have to withdraw completely from the West Bank and Gaza," Begin didn't, according to Rouleau, "do either."

Most Arabists in Washington feel that Sadat has placed himself dangerously apart from the Syrians, and from the Jordanians by virtue of granting Israel what it has wanted for the past 10 years—a separate peace with Egypt. This peace, if completed, makes war by Jordan and Syria on Israel nearly suicidal. And Camp David has placed Sadat further apart from the Palestinians than any other of his previous moderating political gestures.

With all these concessions in mind, Rouleau suggested that "President Sadat has given up a lot, and much later on he will have some chances to explain why he gave up so much."

Sadat is not a vague man. Nor is the situation all that confusing.

Sadat told the world what he wanted. Quite apart from a peace agreement which would be acceptable to all the parties, Sadat recognized the need for

the United States to be a "full partner."

All the allusions to a "return to the Kissinger step-by-step diplomacy" or that this is just another Sinai agreement miss this fundamental point: Sadat is convinced that while full participation of the U.S. will not result in immediate satisfaction of all Arab grievances toward the Israelis, time is on the side of the Arabs if the United States is at the heart of the process.

Carter and Sadat knew that some part of the inducement would have to be given to the Israeli leader. They wanted, however, to get Begin to admit, after 11 years, that the land Israel occupied in 1967 is not legally Israel's.

Admit it he did, and the process goes forward. The nearly immediate argument between Carter and Begin over the settlements shines light on the personal agreement between Carter and Sadat. In fact, it points up what Sadat bought for his concessions: No let-up whatever in the process inauguration of describing the hard-core reality behind the rhetoric of historic Zionism.

Camp David was only 13 days in a 19 month process that has scored more tangible results than all much efforts of the past 22 years. It is in these historic terms that Camp David results should be judged.

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW —

After months of damaging turmoil and tension that had some speaking of a resumption of the Cold War, the volatile Soviet-American relationship has now entered a new phase of searching once again for the dialogue of comity lacking since President Jimmy Carter took office.

The improved atmosphere, the result of a variety of factors ranging from the completion of the round of political trials here to overt gestures of accommodation and care by the White House, comes at the time of another critical meeting on strategic arms limitations between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Although the new thread in the tangled relationship is fragile, it may have a positive effect on the outcome of those sessions.

The present state of relations is in marked contrast to two months ago, when Vance and Gromyko met in Geneva the same week as the trials of dissident leaders Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. The fact that the trials had been scheduled for that moment by the Soviet authorities—and no one here doubts the decision came from the highest levels of the opaque leadership—was interpreted as a direct personal rebuke to Carter for his human rights advocacy.

Undeniably, a major factor in the present calm is simply the

Sensibility in Iran

By M. I. Hussein

ABU DHABI —

The political reconciliation moves initiated by the new prime minister of Iran are the key to the peaceful settlement of Iran's political problems. It is a sensible approach to halt the country's drift towards anarchy.

With martial law imposed in major cities and political chaos touching its peak, there was no option left for patriotic Iranians but to put their heads down to work out a joint settlement in cooperation with the government on all issues. The time is ripe for exploring a mutually agreed course of action. The new Prime Minister, Jafar Shari'Emami, has already spelled out his action plan. A clear-headed politician and a man of admirable qualities, Emami is capable of resolving the crisis and his sincerity is above question.

His reconciliation program tailored in line with the Shah's "liberalization plan" to "restore political activity within the law," contains measures to rebuild broken bridges of understanding with the religious leaders, provide more freedom and introduce reforms in agriculture, youth and press laws. It certainly provides a basis for a renewed endeavor by the people and the government of Iran to repair the losses and reconstruct the nation's damaged edifice.

It is hoped that with the introduction of new doses of constitutional-cum-political reforms, as envisaged in the Shah's liberalization plan, the political agitation in the name of civil liberties will now come to an end and an atmosphere of tranquility and peace will be restored.

Iran is one of the few Muslim countries which has been continuously on the move in the recent years towards collective prosperity and greater economic good for the people. Its phenomenal growth in the economic sector and its rapid pace of development have made it a model developing state in this part of the world.

Political instability and continued unrest will not only retard the country's development but will also weaken the Shah's position. The Shah is the architect of modern Iran. It is due to his policies and personal initiatives in the development sector that Iran is one of the most rapidly growing nations in the world today. His reforms in the wake of the "White Revolution," in the fields of agriculture, industry, health and education have revolutionized the socio-economic face of the country, modernized the outlook and transformed an economically backward and politically weak Iran of the post-war era into a strong, stable and progressive state wedded to the principles of social good and collective welfare.

With the optimal utilization of oil wealth, Iran's economy has grown at the annual rate of 20 per cent in the 1973-78 plan period. Industrial growth was estimated at nine per cent in 1977-78. The total oil production was estimated at 5,151,000 barrels a day, yielding an income at the rate of \$20 billion a year. The balance of payments showed a surplus of \$18 billion during 1977-78.

The Iranian government's fight against inflation also met remarkable success as it fell to 7.9 per cent by August.

To maintain the accelerated pace of development, efforts were made to divert the huge oil revenues to nation-building projects and provide a solid industrial base to the country. Iran's sixth five-year plan was also expected to be finalized soon as part of a 10-year development perspective which envisaged a total investment of \$60 billion.

This shows the keen desire of the Iranian government to translate the Shah's dream of "great civilization" into a reality. But the nation's unhindered march towards this goal will depend on complete peace and harmony at home and the people's unshaken faith in the Shah's leadership.

Although certain quarters

are busy in churning out mischievous propaganda against the Shah, it is certain that the patriotic Iranian people will not be misled. They will judge the Shah's intentions in the light of his past deeds and actions.

Since his accession to the throne, the Shah has always been formulating and chalking out policies for the advancement of the Iranian people in all fields of human activity. His diplomacy and independent views on international affairs have won a place of honor for Iran in the community of nations.

In the recent political crisis, the Shah has taken a number of initiatives to stem the tide. By reshuffling the government and appointing Shari'Emami as the new prime minister, the Shah has clearly demonstrated his "pro-people" policy—a policy to come to terms with the people at all costs. He is keen to see that normalcy is restored and everything is set right as quickly as possible. His liberalization plan is a first step in this direction, which obviously meets two main demands of the people—liberalization of laws and political liberties. The Shah is ready to relax press laws and grant other liberties and ensure free and fair elections to the parliament in the hope of smooth democratization of the country. The new prime minister has already taken constructive measures to ban alcohol and bring law of the land in conformity with the Islamic injunctions. Steps are also underway to introduce reforms in many other important sectors and wage a war against corruption.

There is no doubt that the situation will improve with the positive response of the people toward the new government's reconciliation moves.

The saner elements in the country have a role to play at this critical moment. The leaders of public opinion, religious leaders and politicians should now come forward to help their government pull the country out of the woods.

Book review

A classic
Arab history

"History of the Arabs."
By Philip K. Hitti. Tenth
Edition, 1977. St. Martin's
Press, New York.
By F.W. Rawding

Jeddah — Professor Philip K. Hitti is the Arab historian most widely read in the West. Hitti has produced six important contributions to the subject, including definitive works on Lebanon and Syria. Hitti's most important work, "History of the Arabs," first published in 1937, was to be, as he wrote in the preface to the first edition, "a modest attempt to tell the story of the Arabians and the Arabic speaking peoples from the earliest times to the Ottoman conquest of the early sixteenth century... designed to meet the needs of the students as well as of the cultivated layman." It appeared originally as material for the use of graduate students, so the arrangement and treatment of the materials is both scholarly and accessible.

Hitti is a Lebanese who has lived mostly in the United States since 1913. He was, until 1954, professor of semitic literature and chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages at Princeton University. He has been active in a variety of ways in forwarding the cultural and political aspirations of the Arabs and in explaining these to a very wide public. In the United States, he has been the principal champion of Arab history and Arab nationalism.

Abbreviated history
Professor Cantwell Smith of Princeton comments on the fact that the first four editions of Hitti's book — that is, those published up to 1948 — carried the story of the Arabs only so far as 1517, and that subsequent editions treat later developments only very briefly. He sees in this a tendency on the part of most Arab historians to view the decline of the Arabs, which permitted the ascendancy of the Ottomans, as indeed the end of their story as a nation. After this, Arab histories tend to treat different countries separately. This is understandable, perhaps, when the main movements of Arab history are explained and accepted. The modern emergence of the Arabs and the reawakening of the ideals of unity and nationhood in the light of the new realities of Arab power and influence in the world will rightly be the concern of future generations of historians when events have been fully shaped.

The first seven chapters of Hitti's book (which, in this edition, totals 757 pages) are devoted to a wonderfully detailed and meticulously documented study of the Arabs before Islam. Hitti makes an immediate claim on our interest by asserting that in view of the size of Arabia and of the importance of the part played by the Arab peoples in the evolution of world history, "no country and no nationality have perhaps received so little consideration and study in modern times." Of course, this assertion, valid in the 1930s, has now been overtaken by events. Recent years have produced a plethora of books explaining the present dynamic situation in the Arab world from its immediate, turbulent, historical origins.

Hitti shows, in his pre-Islamic survey, how the special characteristics of the Arabs emerged from their Semitic origins. He treats the Arabian Peninsula in detail: its geography, climate, vegetation and regional differences. Fascinating insights abound on the Bedouin, the Arabian horse and the camel, with numerous quotations from the references to the literature. The story resembles a richly woven and minutely detailed tapestry, glowing with color. Early relations between Arabia and its neighbors in trade and war are discussed and numerous chords of interest are struck by quotations from the Old Testament, Herodotus and Pliny.

The importance of Mecca
The mercantile history of the Arabs of the South and their civilization leads to a consideration of their language, writing and epigraphy. An account of the rise and decline of the Nabatean culture, centered on Petra, with its important southern base in Madain Saleh, brings the story up to the Hijaz at the moment before Islam. The crucial importance of Mecca is stressed and the significance of the northern Arabic language and its poetry in the eventual success of Islam.

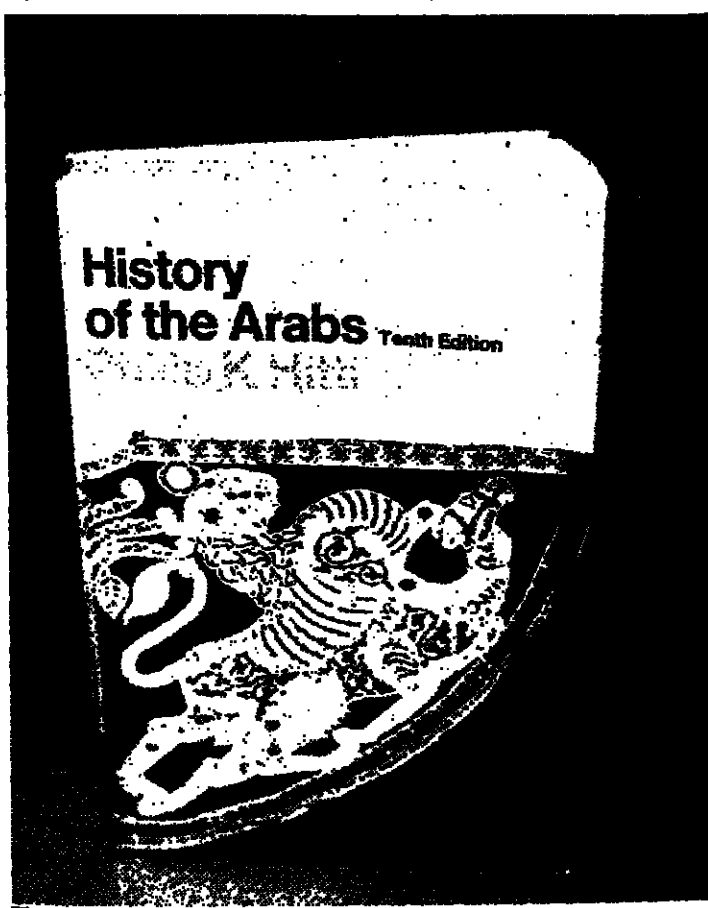
The character of the Bedouin, as it is manifested in this poetry, is beautifully described. Hitti makes the telling point that "The Bedouin is no gypsy roaming aimlessly for the sake of roaming. He represents the best adaptation of human life to the desert. Nomadism is as much a scientific mode of living in the Nufud as industrialization is in Detroit or Manchester." The religion of the Meccans before Islam is explained and the reader can now clearly appreciate the enormous impact made upon his people by Prophet Muhammad. Maps and pictures are used to point up the themes. A more interesting, succinct and informative history of the pre-Islamic Arabs could hardly be found.

A brief study of Prophet Muhammad and the early days of Islam follows. Next is an important chapter on the Holy Koran, which Hitti describes as "a book still considered by one eighth of mankind as the embodiment of all science, wisdom and theology." He points out that the Holy Koran is the first model of the purest Arabic prose, one "which every conservative Arabic writer of today consciously strives to imitate." Islam itself is treated in some detail. Its dogmas, beliefs and practices are described and cross-references are given to the Koranic Suras.

The period of conquest, expansion and colonization under the first four Caliphs occurs next. Hitti shows that the dramatic explosion of the Arabs from their deserts had important economic as well as religious causes and he cites old Arab chroniclers to support this view. Indeed, it is his constant reference to authorities (almost every page of the book has footnotes), which gives Hitti's history not only its depth and width of interest but an absolute credibility.

The Umayyad Caliphate
After the Schism, when the Umayyad Caliphate was established with its capital in Damascus, the center of gravity in affairs became secular rather than religious. At the peak of its power, about 753, the Arab Empire, as Hitti points out, "stretched from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pyrenees to the Indus and the confines of China." Hitti deals in depth with the political administration of the empire as well as with its cultural evolution.

The replacement of the Umayyad dynasty by the Abbasid, 750-1258, saw the capital of the Muslim world removed to Baghdad. Hitti sums up the history of this city as one "which attained a degree of prestige and splendor unrivaled in the middle ages except, perhaps, by Constantinople." The new location opened up the way for ideas from the East... and Arab Islam succumbed to Persian influence. Nevertheless it was during this period that some of the most outstanding contributions of the Muslims to human civilization were made. Wide ranging changes in administration and ways of life occurred and, in effect, the empire ceased to be Arab. The establishment of the Andalusian dynasty in 756 began the long process of the decline and break up of the Abbasids, whose fate was finally sealed by the Mongol, Hulagu, who sacked Baghdad in 1258. "For the first time in its history," Hitti records, "the Muslim world was left without a Caliph whose name could be cited in the Friday prayers."



Arab Spain
The next section of the book describes the history of the Arabs in Europe, especially in Spain, where the intellectuals of Cordoba "formed the last and strongest link in the chain which transmitted Greek philosophy... adding their own contribution especially in reconciling faith and reason, religion and science." The space which Hitti devotes to this flowering of culture in Andalus clearly indicates his own position about the significance of the Arab intellect as a factor in world history. In a smaller way, Sicily is also cited as a transmitter of Arab culture.

Following this is an exposition of the Fatimid Caliphate of Egypt, 903-1171, with its own special contributions to science and literature, the industrial and decorative arts.

The military and cultural contacts between the Muslims and Christian Europe are dealt with in two chapters of the greatest interest. Hitti suggests that the pageantry inspired by the Crusades has given them in Europe a kind of importance which their historical effects do not warrant. There is no doubt, however, that the cultural effects of those contacts were very important indeed.

Chapters follow on the Mamluks, the last medieval dynasty of the Arab world, whose decline was succeeded by the rise of the Ottoman empire. Hitti shows that the focus of Islamic power shifted westward, along with other contemporary movements in world history. The history of the Arab Caliphate and of the

The 'Chunnel'

By David Haworth
LONDON — The European Community is to make a strong bid during the next three months to re-launch the project to build an underwater rail link between Britain and France.

A feasibility study by the European Parliament will begin next month and in November the EEC Council of Ministers will be urged by Commissioner Richard Burke to approve cash for Community transport schemes, including a possible railway tunnel under the 22-mile wide English Channel.

These efforts are complementary to stealthy research work into a single bore tunnel by British and French railway engineers and economists which has continued despite the abandonment of the previous Channel Tunnel schemes three years ago.

British Railways Board chairman Sir Peter Parker suggests the tunnel could open by 1988. Transport Minister William Rodgers says he will give urgent consideration to the plans when they emerge.

He said the Board is to make a further statement on the £500 million (\$950 million) project later this year — after the French SNCF (State railway) board has also had time to debate the scheme.

The principle of a single-track railway between Kent and the Pas de Calais has general acceptance by both railway authorities, as it does in the European Commission.

The original plan was hit on the head by the British government, which insisted in 1975 that the investment needed for its construction could not be justified. — (OFNS)

The shaky Seychelles Republic

By Bernard D Nossiter
LONDON — On the night of July 2, a transport plane landed in the small hours of the morning at Victoria, the village capital of the minuscule Seychelles Republic.

On board were no less than 18 tons of small arms for the world's tiniest nation. The package, delivered out of sight of the 59,226 Seychellois, was big enough to provide one able bodied male in four with an AK-47 Kalashnikov automatic rifle.

The officials who collected the secret shipment, however, almost surely limited the distribution to the brand new Seychelles Liberation Army, a force estimated at only 100 to 400. There is 'also a brand new People's Militia on the archipelago. But its devotion to the equally brand new president, France-Albert Rene, is not yet certain.

This incident, related by an unimpeachable source, is one illustration of the remarkable transformation that Rene has effected in what had been one of the world's most relaxed members of the United Nations. Before Rene seized power, "security" consisted of several score police, armed with batons and old rifles safely locked in a shed.

Apart from the tuna that swim around the 86 coral reefs of the Seychelles, the place is of monumental economic insignificance. But the islands do

lie off East Africa in the Indian Ocean, and those waters have now become another competitive focal zone between the United States and the Soviet Union.

For the first year of its independence from Britain, the Seychelles were ruled, largely in absentia, by James Mancham. He is a playboy poet and politician.

While Mancham was in London in June, 1977, Rene, his partner in an elected coalition, took power with 60 armed men. Their guns, supplied from Tanzania, were the first seen by most Seychellois. The three persons they killed and a fourth who has 'disappeared' were the new country's first political victims.

Rene was recently in London on a three day official visit that took him to Prime Minister James Callaghan, Foreign Minister David Owen and, above all, Judith Hart, minister for Overseas Development or Foreign aid.

It is unlikely that any member of the Labor government here will be rude enough to mention the shipment of arms or other weapons Rene has obtained. Neither London nor Washington want Russian nuclear submarines using the Seychelles as a base, and Rene has tirelessly repeated promises that this will not happen.

Moreover, both London

and Washington do want to keep what the U.S. Air Force describes as a satellite tracking station on the main island of Mahe. Rene, in fact, did throw out a couple of the station's U.S. civilians last May, claiming they had been plotting with Mancham. But Rene has made clear that the installation itself can remain forever.

"When you get down to bedrock," one Western diplomat explained, "the chap seems to be all right."

Rene, who came here direct from another official visit to Paris, was in town largely to shake loose some of the money Britain has promised the Seychelles. On promised dence in 1976, London gave the place a loan-on easy terms of 10 million pounds or about \$19.5 million \$330 for every man, woman and child.

Rene has been able to dream up projects using half this sum and wants approval for new ones, releasing more. Why he has been filling his largely unpopulated islands with weapons baffles diplomats. One explains, however, "He has an obsessive fear of a counter-coup by Mancham."

So far, intelligence in London and Washington has detected no evidence that Mancham has made any plans to do to Rene what Rene did to him. The Seychelles' first president lives stylishly here and

has no reputation for recruiting mercenaries.

The last time Rene took long trip, in the spring, he visited China and North Korea, symbolic evidence of his non-alignment.

While he was away, his ministers claimed they had discovered arms caches for a pro-Mancham coup. They threw 20 persons into jail without trial, but Rene later freed them. African experts here speculate that Rene sought the July shipment to protect himself against another imaginary counter-coup during his absence in Paris and London.

Rene grabbed power in the name of democracy, claiming Mancham had proposed to him that they agree to put off for five years elections scheduled for 1979. The new president, described as a "pragmatic socialist" by administering Western diplomats, has nearly solved this problem.

He tore up the constitution now rules by decree and promises to hold those elections based on a new fundamental law. His Seychelles People's Unity Party is a certain winner whenever a vote is held.

As President Rene explained in an interview with "Le Monde,"

"I am for the single party because it is necessary at the price to avoid everything which will divide us." — (W)

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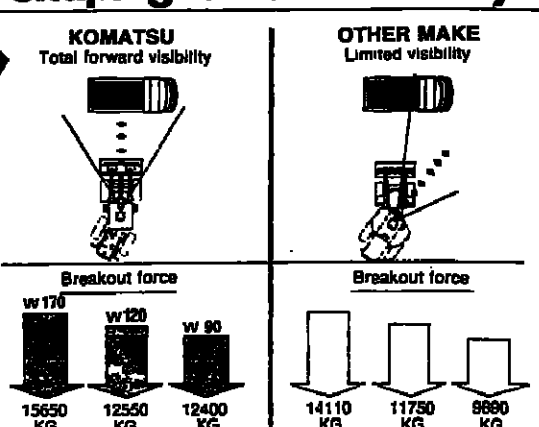
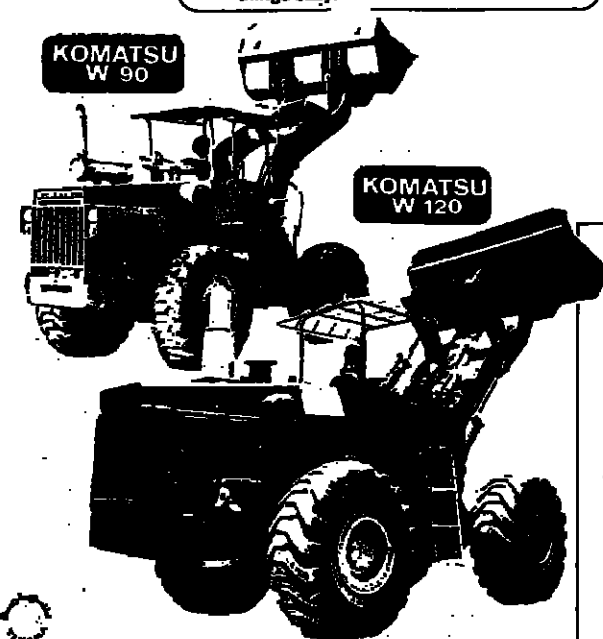
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Egypt's Suez Canal looks for a future of peace and prosperity

Expansion project

By Elias Antar
ISMAILIA. — Something pleasantly surprising is happening in the Suez Canal. A \$1.2 billion expansion project that will dredge up more earth than is contained by Egypt's Aswan High Dam is forging ahead on schedule, on cost.

In this land where time is elastic and the bureaucracy can delay ambitious plans, the Suez Canal expansion stands out as a singular exception.

And a welcome one, since completion of the project in 1980 will mean that the canal will double its revenues from \$500 million to \$1 billion yearly.

This added income is essential to help Egypt out of what President Anwar Sadat calls its present "bottleneck" — a euphemism for hard times. And its attraction is that canal tolls are paid in hard currency in dependable daily amounts as the ships go by, not in lump sums spaced far apart.

The canal expansion project is going very well," says Suez Canal Authority chairman Mashour Ahmad Mashour, adding that it is expected to cost as much as planned. Mashour became canal boss in 1965, saw it closed by the June 1967 war and supervised its reopening in 1975.

At present, the 161 kilometer

ter canal has a depth of 38 feet. This means it can take loaded oil tankers of 80,000 tons and ships in ballast up to about 100,000 tons. The expansion project aims at deepening the canal to 53 feet, which means it will be able to take loaded tankers of up to 150,000 tons.

The expansion project became imperative because of the changes in world shipping patterns, and particularly in the oil trade, after the 1967 closure.

At that time, the canal could accommodate 75 per cent of the world's tanker fleet, and it is in oil tankers that profits lie. But while the canal was closed, supertankers came into being and the behemoths could not get through the canal when it reopened.

As a result, the canal can now accommodate only one quarter of the world oil tanker fleet, when the ships are loaded. Making it suitable for 150,000-ton loaded tankers means it will be able to take half the world's fleet by 1980.

As it's being deepened, the canal also is being widened, and along these sections will have a second branch that will make two-way traffic possible. "We are working 24 hours a day without interrupting ca-

nal traffic," said Issamuddin Ali, head of the canal projects department. Traffic plans call for averages of 60 ships a day in both directions.

Firms from Japan, Italy, France and a consortium of European countries, plus the canal authority itself, are at work, using 42 dredgers and a work force of 2,000 people, Ali said.

Israel's Bar Lev Defense Line on the eastern bank, stormed by Egyptian forces in the 1973 October War, has largely been swept away, Ali said. The task of clearing the sandy bank on which the fortresses and bunkers stood is 90 per cent completed, he added. The job of removing the present stone embankments on the eastern bank and building new ones at the increased width is about 60 per cent through.

"We have to dredge up from underwater 560 million cubic meters of earth, which is 10 times the volume of the Aswan High Dam," said Ali. More than a third of this has been completed.

Financing for the project has been wholly secured, Mashour said, coming from the World Bank, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and a number of Arab development banks based in the oil-producing countries. "We actually have a bit more money than we need," said Ali.

Mashour and his planners are now looking forward to a further stage of expansion, which will deepen the canal to 67 feet and accommodate loaded tankers of 260,000 tons — 85 per cent of the present world fleet.

The canal authority will commission a feasibility study as the current work nears completion, Mashour said. "This second stage is a must, the goal being to attract as much of the oil trade as possible," Mashour said.

Because much of the present work is carried out with the second stage in mind, Mashour said further expansion will cost only about \$500 million. It will take up to three years, compared to the five years for the present stage. — (AP)

Israeli ships

ISMAILIA—Peace with Israel will bring only negligible income from Israeli ships through the Suez Canal but will speed up development of the canal region, says Canal Authority Chairman Mashour Ahmad Mashour.

Mashour, a former officer and an engineer, runs the canal with military precision. Under pretty long odds, he has brought the canal back from the ruins of war and turned it into what is just about Egypt's most visible success story.

Now, with the Camp David accords presaging peace with Israel in three months, Israeli ships will be allowed to use the canal. But more important, Mashour expects a surge of foreign investment that could turn the canal region into a beehive like Singapore.

The Camp David agreements stipulate unrestricted passage for Israeli ships through the canal for the first time since the Jewish state was founded in 1948. For Israel, this has been a long-

standing symbol of acceptance by the Arabs. "The Israelis may send some ships at first to test the agreement," said Mashour, "but I don't expect many Israeli vessels. And I don't think Israeli traffic will be meaningful as regards total canal income."

After oil, the canal is Egypt's second biggest single source of hard currency, with revenues this year expected to be \$500 million.

Israel's commerce with the Far East is now handled through Israel's port of Eilat on the Red Sea. It has a number of harbors on the Mediterranean which speed shipments to and from Europe and the Americas.

Mashour said he expected this pattern to remain unchanged even after Israeli ships are allowed through the canal, a 161-kilometer link between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

"Economic factors will govern Israeli shipping through the canal," Mashour said.

Ships heading for Israel from the Far East would find it cheaper to unload at Eilat than to pay canal dues to go through to Haifa on the Mediterranean.

Israeli ships going through the canal will pay the same rates and be treated like any other ship from the 90 countries that used the canal in the first half of this year. "If there is peace, then that's that," said Mashour.

Of greater interest to Mashour is the expectation that foreign investment will flow into the canal region once the uncertainty of a no war-no peace situation is lifted.

The canal has seen hard times in the past dozen years. The Israeli army occupied its eastern bank in the first days of the 1967 war, and the waterway was blocked as it became the front line between armies firing at point-blank range.

Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, the three cities on the canal, were heavily damaged and their populations evacuated. Then the Egyptian army stormed across in the 1973 war, which ended with the two ar-

mies intertwined around the waterway.

With the fighting over, the canal cities were rebuilt, the debris of war, and it reopened to shipping in June 1975.

"In the last couple of years, the canal authority has set up 14 joint ventures with private and government firms," Mashour said. Among them are a poultry farm, a bank and an engine assembly plant, he added.

"And this was despite the fog of uncertainty that hung over us, with many potential investors dragging their feet, not sure if there would be peace," Mashour said.

"With peace, there will be a great expansion and development of the region," Mashour said, mentioning ship repair yards, port-oriented industries and similar activity. "It could be the same kind of thing Singapore does," Mashour said, but he declined to give any figures for the expected investment. —(AP)

Reform for the commodities market

By Joseph J. Bianco
NEW YORK — Although they remain obscure to the general public, commodity futures in the United States are a big business. In 1976-77, the dollar amount of trading was estimated at \$1.1 trillion, making futures markets a more significant sector of the U.S. economy than, say, the headline-grabbing securities markets. Perhaps more important, the growth of the commodities markets has been phenomenal, with dollar volume increasing tenfold in the last dozen or so years.

"Commodities" are the essential foods, basic metals and materials, financial instruments and foreign currencies whose prices determine and measure inflation. "Futures" are contracts to buy or sell a commodity at a specific price at some future time. Futures are currently traded in some 40 commodities; they include broilers, cattle, corn, wheat, soybeans, hogs, eggs, sugar, cocoa, orange juice, cotton and even grapes; lumber and plywood; silver, copper, gold, platinum and bags of pre-1965 silver coins; treasury bills, treasury bonds and Ginnie Mae certificates; the Swiss franc, British pound, German mark, Canadian dollar, and the Japanese yen.

Indeed, the commodity underlying a futures contract can be almost any basic product, whether grown, mined, or created. And futures trading, although it virtually never results in the actual exchange of goods, predicts, and often precipitates, the direction of consumer prices across the board. A glance at today's prices for wheat will tell you a great deal about tomorrow's prices for bread.

The futures mechanism was originally established to stabilize commodity prices. This basic function of stabilizing by insuring — that is, transferring the risk of price movement from producer or hedger to speculator — still provides the primary economic justification for the market's existence. However, as any casual observer may notice, futures trading no longer seems to be able to perform this function. This is partly because many of the important markets are too "thin" — that is, there is not enough small trader volume to offset the effect of one large trader. Thus, many markets are sensitive to a "relatively large block trade," such as the Soviet Union's buying American wheat.

Moreover, a thin market that is sensitive to honest trading by a large concern is doubly vulnerable to an illegal corner. Cornering has been around as

long as commodities have, and corners have been attempted in the Holland tulip market centuries ago, in the 19th century gold market, and in things as seemingly uncontroversial as Maine potatoes in 1976. While manipulation of this kind directly hurts other players of the market, it indirectly hurts the consumers of the end products of the market — all that corn, plywood, and copper — a group that includes, quite literally, everyone.

Because of recent scandals where tens of thousands of small investors were defrauded, Congress in 1974 attempted to regulate futures more closely by creating the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The CFTC, an independent commission, has unfortunately become almost as scandalous as the markets that it was created to regulate.

U.S. Senator Thomas Eagleton (D-Missouri) summed it up by saying of the CFTC: "The agency is one of the most screw-up in the whole federal government," which is certainly saying something. Chairman William Bagley has personally come under fire, and general charges of ineptitude from the U.S. General Accounting Office and others are supported, for example, by the CFTC's failure to close down a phony Boston-based options company for more than a year. According to an irate Massachusetts official, the delay cost the public \$25 million.

Congress is now considering whether or not to continue the agency. And, not surprisingly, the industry that once fought the establishment of the CFTC as unnecessary has of late become its champion, perhaps because the industry feels that the CFTC's regulation is only slightly different from no regulation at all. Changes in the agency, discussed in the course of the congressional debate, include making the CFTC a division of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Given the established record, the aggressive posture and the acknowledged clout of the SEC, it might be a good idea.

Whatever the mechanism by which the problems are solved, the new regulator should strive to make futures less shocking, both by controlling the excesses of the market and by educating the public to its uses and significance.

Since a clean, more visible market may result in more stable and rational consumer prices, any effort to reform regulation would seem well worth the trouble. — (NYT)

A musician with a one-note repertoire

By Tom Gorman
SAN DIEGO, California—Charlie Marsh's musical repertoire consists of just one note—a basic cannon blast.

Most musicians carry their instruments in cases. Marsh hauls his in a trailer. Before a performance, most musicians will play a few measures on their instruments. Marsh is busy loading his.

Few compositions are scored for cannon, so there aren't many cannon players. That is why Marsh is in demand for performances of Beethoven's "Wellington's Victory" or Tchaikovsky's "The 1812 Overture."

That was the case recently when the San Diego Symphony performed Tchaikovsky's composition, under the baton of guest conductor Andre Kostelanetz.

"The 1812 Overture" is scored for 16 cannon blasts. Kostelanetz likes to add a 17th at the end of the piece to serve as a sort of exclamation point.

Marsh is not a musician by profession and admits he is self-taught cannon player since no schools offer formal musical instruction in cannon.

Marsh, 62, a retired marketing executive for several electronic firms, has a background in electrical engineering. His hobby is reconditioning antique pistols (he has more than 100) and collecting authentic U.S. Civil War cannons (he has three).

He got into the cannon-firing business during Fourth of July celebrations years ago, he said, and performed in his first concert in 1968 in Philadelphia.

Now, he said, there are two or three other owners of Civil War cannon or—as in the case of conductor Arthur Fiedler in Boston—modern National Guard equipment to provide the cannon blasts.

Since during the performance of "The 1812 Overture" a cannon can be fired only once ("There's no time to reload"), Marsh will use his three civil war cannon, a three-quarter-size replica and 13 mortars.

"The first 13 blasts will be from the mortars, with simply a flame-and smoke charge in the cannon being set off to provide the visual effect," Marsh said. The last four blasts will be exclusively from the cannon.

Because a fuse would simply not offer the precise timing needed for the charges to be set off, Marsh has built two con-



Charlie ("Boom Boom") Marsh leans on his instrument.

trol boxes which can set off the cannon electronically for instantaneous results.

A remote control box was operated by a percussionist in the orchestra, who simply pressed a "fire" button at the

appropriate times.

Marsh was offstage, holding the second control box in case, for some reason, the remote control box did not operate properly. —(LAT)

The science of loving

By Bob Baker
POMONA, California — In "The Picture of Dorian Gray," Oscar Wilde wrote: "When one is in love, one always begins by deceiving oneself, and one always ends by deceiving others. That is what the world calls romance."

Dr. Frederick Meeker, far less known than Wilde, writes: "It's fun to be fooled, but it's nicer to know."

Meeker heard that line long ago from one of his professors. Today, at 45, he is a professor of behavioral sciences at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, where he studies the way in which today's romantic relationships break up.

Few disagree that the state of affairs between men and women gives Meeker a lot of material to work with. But he finds considerable resistance when he insists that such emotional encounters can be measured scientifically.

And he admits that many of his students take umbrage at his contention that romantic love lasts no longer than a few months.

Meeker, who has been married 25 years, thinks the notion of a long-term relationship built upon romance is a farce.

People who disagree "are fooling themselves," he said.

A wave of psychologists has delved into the way people fall in love and marry, but Meeker believes he is pursuing an overlooked aspect by studying how breakups among unmarried people occur.

This spring, he published a study of 105 students who had recently ended romantic relationships. The conclusions were less significant than Meeker's overall goal: to develop scientific variables that can be used to measure how couples fall apart.

He said that a 1973 study of dating couples by another American researcher found that 45 percent of them ended their relationship — fell "out of love" — rather than marrying or entering some kind of semipermanent arrangement.

Meeker has several questions about relationships that have failed. What was the level of emotional involvement of the partner who initiated the breakup, versus the level of the partner who was "dumped"? What kind of guilt feelings followed the breakup? Did the experience make either partner gun-shy about a new romance? Would either of them seek a less intense relationship the next time? Does one's sex dictate his or her role in the breakup?

He says those questions have to be answered so people who fall in and out of love can make more intelligent decisions.

"There are commonalities in this (breakup) experience; it is not a one-time thing," he said. "It may happen again, so you can learn from it. It doesn't have to be a devastating thing, and people can get over it."

He says his research and personal experience have convinced him that "the half-life of romantic love is probably

90 days — at that time, you only have half the amount of romance you did when you started out."

Beyond that period, "If you don't develop a better basis than romantic love, the relationship will probably end."

The students he interviewed in the study said their romantic relationships had lasted an average of 15 months, but Meeker feels "the thing is deteriorating long before that. People hang on, just for the sake of form."

An important theory that has yet to be adequately proven revolves around the balance of power in a relationship. Meeker says. It holds that the partner who is less involved is the one who is able to set the terms of the relationship.

If that theory is accepted, it spells a vulnerability for the more romantic of the two persons, it encourages men and women to limit their romantic involvement in a relationship in order to have emotional control.

But that is a point of view obviously lost on the subjects of Meeker's survey. When these victims of broken affairs were asked about future relationships, 87 percent said that they expected the intensity of their next romance to be equal or greater than the past one.

Meeker sees his work as a continual fight against society's belief in a marriage anchored by eternal romance. — (LAT)

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Lifetime hope dims for Korchnoi after 5th defeat of match

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 29 (R) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi slept while his opponent waited to resume play and Friday conceded a fifth loss that may have ended his lifelong quest to become world chess champion.

The 47-year-old Soviet defector lay asleep while champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union paced up and down at the adjourned 27th game of the championship.

Karpov, 27, had looked assured of the victory which has now widened his lead to five games to two in the contest for six wins. Korchnoi's position, superior at one stage of the game, had so deteriorated by the adjournment Thursday that experts thought he must resign without resuming.

But he had sent no word by starting time. His chess clock was started while the champion waited. Korchnoi's aides did not know if he wanted his seconds to resign the game on his behalf.

He was traced to his mountain villa where a servant said he was asleep and not to be disturbed.

British Grandmaster Michael Stean dashed there by car to wake him. Korchnoi was surprised "Haven't you resigned the game for me?" he said.

Korchnoi had been ahead in Thursday night, playing white in the Four Knights Variation of the English opening, he had steered into original channels and gained the advantage. But after inexplicably long periods of thought, he ran out of time and had to rush 14 moves in six minutes — blundering along the way.

Karpov sealed his 41st move, holding an extra pawn and better placed pieces. With Karpov poised to deliver a crushing blow, the challenger was despondent when he returned to his hotel.

Resignation may mean the end of his long quest for the crown.



CROWDPULLER: New York Cosmos guest player Johan Cruyff is marked closely by two Chelsea players during the 1-1 draw Tuesday night. Cruyff's presence helped the London club to record a gate of 40,000 for the friendly match.

Forest draws Greek champ after triumph at Liverpool

ZURICH, Sept. 29 (R) — England's Nottingham Forest, which knocked out the holder Liverpool in the first round Wednesday, was Friday drawn against Greek champion AEK Athens in the second round of the European Cup.

Athens reached the final 16 of Europe's top club soccer competition with a 7-5 aggregate win over Portugal's Porto, despite losing the second leg 4-1.

Forest has the advantage of playing the first leg, scheduled for Oct. 18, in Greece. The reigning English champion held Liverpool to a goalless away draw Wednesday to clinch a 2-0 aggregate win, and must be hopeful of stifling AEK's attack in Athens.

Real Madrid of Spain and Switzerland's Grasshoppers Zurich, who between them slammed home 25 goals in their first round ties, were also drawn together.

Grasshoppers was the surprise team in Europe last season when it unexpectedly reached the semifinals of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup, losing to the eventual winner PSV Eindhoven of Holland.

Real, six-times European Cup champion, dominated Europe in the 1950's, and is poised to recapture some of its former glory. Victory over the

Swiss club would put it in the final eight of Europe's top club competition.

Scotland's Glasgow Rangers, shock first-round victor over Italy's star-studded Juventus, will have another tough battle against Dutch Champion PSV.

The draws for the second round of the European Cup, Cupwinners' Cup and UEFA Cup were all made here Friday. Sixteen teams remain in the Cupwinners' Cup and 32 in the UEFA Cup.

In the Cupwinners' Cup Anderlecht of Belgium, the holder, begins its bid to retain the trophy with what promises to be a titanic battle against Spain's Barcelona.

Anderlecht received a first round bye while Barcelona, with new signing Hans Krankl of Austria scoring three, brushed aside Shakhtar Donetsk of the Soviet Union, 4-1, on aggregate.

Dutch World Cup stars Johan Neeskens (Barcelona) and Rob Rensenbrink (Anderlecht) will be facing each other with a thrilling struggle in prospect.

Inter Milan, a former winner of the European Cup, looks to have an easy task against Norway's Bodo Glimt, while there is an intriguing East European encounter between East Germany's Magdeburg and the

famous Hungarian side, Ferencvaros.

Magdeburg won the Cupwinners' Cup in 1974 when it beat Inter's great rival AC Milan.

In the UEFA Cup, top of the list is the clash between Portugal's Benfica, twice winner of the European Cup, and Borussia Moenchengladbach of West Germany.

Hilal owner negotiates for Brazil team coach

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 29 (AP) — Prince Khaled Al-Saud met Brazilian soccer coach Claudio Coutinho Thursday to discuss the possibility of Coutinho coaching Al-Hilal soccer team in Riyadh.

Prince Khaled, who recently signed Brazilian midfielder Roberto Rivelino for the club for a reported \$750,000, said he hoped to come to an agreement with the Brazilian coach "as soon as possible."

Coutinho, who led the Brazilian team to third place in this year's World Cup, said that he would not accept the post before his current contract with the Flamengo Club expires next year.

But Coutinho and Prince Khaled "are still talking." Coutinho added he thought that they "can reach an agreement

Guidry junks strikeout mark as Yanks beat Blue Jays, 3-1

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP) — Left-hander Ron Guidry fired a four-hitter for his 24th triumph of the season as the first-place New York Yankees defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 3-1, Thursday night and kept one game ahead of the victorious Boston Red Sox.

The Red Sox beat Detroit 1-0 as Jim Rice drilled his 45th home run and Mike Torrez pitched a three-hitter for his first victory since Aug. 18. It was Boston's fifth consecutive triumph.

The Yanks' victory reduced the magic number for clinching their third straight AL East title to three. Each club has three games left.

Guidry, 24-3, struck out nine, shattering the club record of 239 set by Hall of Famer Jack Chesbro in 1904. Guidry ended the game with 2-3.

The Yankee ace was locked in a duel with Balor Moore, 6-9, with the score tied 1-1 until the sixth inning. With the bases loaded, Chris Chambliss grounded to first, but Doug Ault, trying for the force play at the plate, threw the ball away, allowing two runs to score.

Ex-Yank Torrez, 0-6 in eight starts during his prolonged slump, survived unusual

wildness in overpowering the Tigers. He walked seven.

The Red Sox backed Torrez with four double plays, each coming after a Detroit batter had led off an inning with a walk.

Detroit rookie Kip Young allowed three hits, but was victimized by Rice leading off the fourth.

The homer gave Rice 397 total bases in his bid to become the first American League slugger to reach the 400 mark since Hall of Famer Joe Dimaggio in 1937.

Elsewhere in the major leagues, Baltimore edged Cleveland, 3-2, Houston nipped

Atlanta, 4-3, and Cincinnati tied for six runs in the to beat Los Angeles, 8-7.

Philadelphia, holding a game lead in the National League East, and second-place Pittsburgh were idle Thursday night. The two teams were begin a season-ending game set with a doubleheader in Pittsburgh Friday.

Pete Rose's run-scoring single, his second hit of the inning, capped a six-run rally as Cincinnati rallied to Los Angeles for a sweep their three-game series.

Racers stick by boycott of Italian in U.S. GP

WATKINS GLEN, New York, Sept. 29 (AP) — Drivers entered in Sunday's U.S. Grand Prix refused at a meeting Thursday to reconsider their stand against Italian driver Riccardo Patrese's participation.

The drivers would not rescind their threat to boycott the race if Patrese is allowed to compete.

Race organizer Mal Currie earlier rejected Patrese's entry for that reason.

Patrese was accused of precipitating the crash in the Italian Grand Prix earlier this month that claimed the life of Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson. Drivers said they were also critical of "numerous other driving accidents" Patrese has been involved in at other events earlier this season.

A short memorandum circulated after the meeting also noted Patrese had "conceded his driving manner warranted criticism."

The drivers said they would lift their sanction against Patrese next week and allow him to compete in the Canadian Grand Prix.

PATRESE: Is he reckless?

The teams Thursday down their cars in a protest session at the 3.3 Watkins Glen course. On time trials in practice were begin Friday and continue Saturday.

The test session has in previous years been conducted Tuesday or Wednesday but moved back this year because safety improvements to track have not been completed. No official times were kept.

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Sports Shorts

KARACHI, (AP) — The first three-day match between India and Pakistan Banks Eleven ended in a tame draw here Friday. India resumed its second innings with an overnight score of 21 for one but suffered an early setback by losing the wicket of Suresh Avasthi when he was bowled by Abdul Raqib for 12. India continued slow batting after lunch and declared at 180 for four with a lead of 277 runs, leaving only one and half hours left for the Pakistan innings of 124 for two.

SEOUL, (AP) — The favored United States and West Germany won two more gold medals each while Italy won its first gold medal Friday on the second day of the 42nd world shooting championships here. The U.S. ladies squad won the free rifle small-bore "English match" team event.

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — Vitas Gerulaitis and John McEnroe won straight-set second-round victories in the \$175,000 men's tennis tournament at the Cow Palace Thursday.

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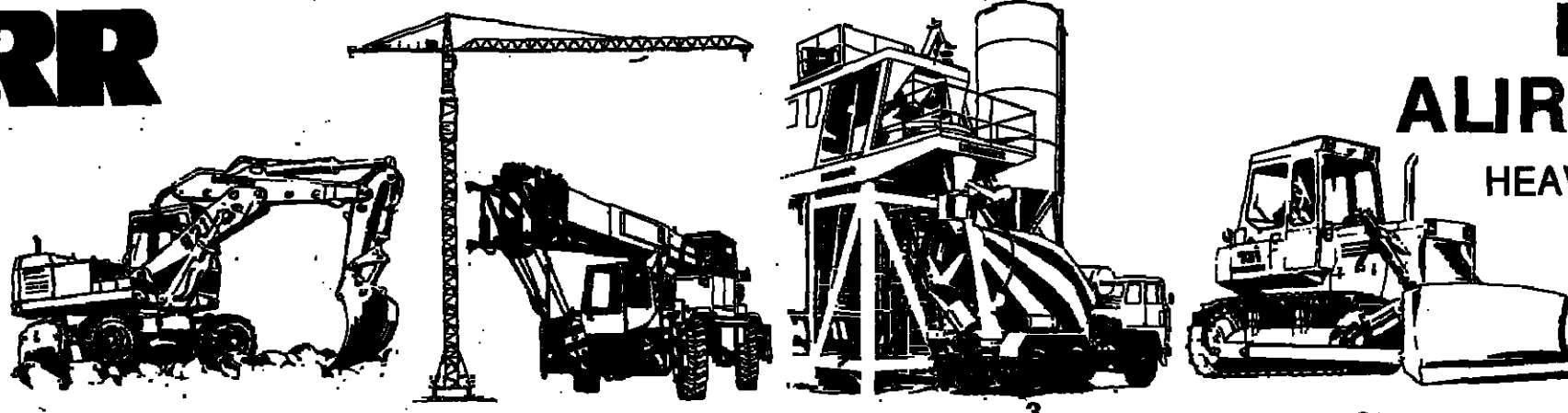
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EEC oil imports drop 16%

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 29 (AP)—The European Common Market's imports from oil exporting countries dropped heavily in the first half of 1978 to \$22.8 billion, the EEC's statistical unit reported Thursday.

This was a 16.1 per cent drop over the same six-month period in 1977.

EEC exports to the United States rose by 17.4 per cent to \$13.8 billion, reducing the deficit with the U.S. to \$3.3 billion.

Exports to Japan rose even faster, at 18.6 per cent, to \$2.2 billion, but imports rose 13.1 per cent and were more than double EEC sales to Japan, so that the surplus grew slightly to \$3.1 billion.

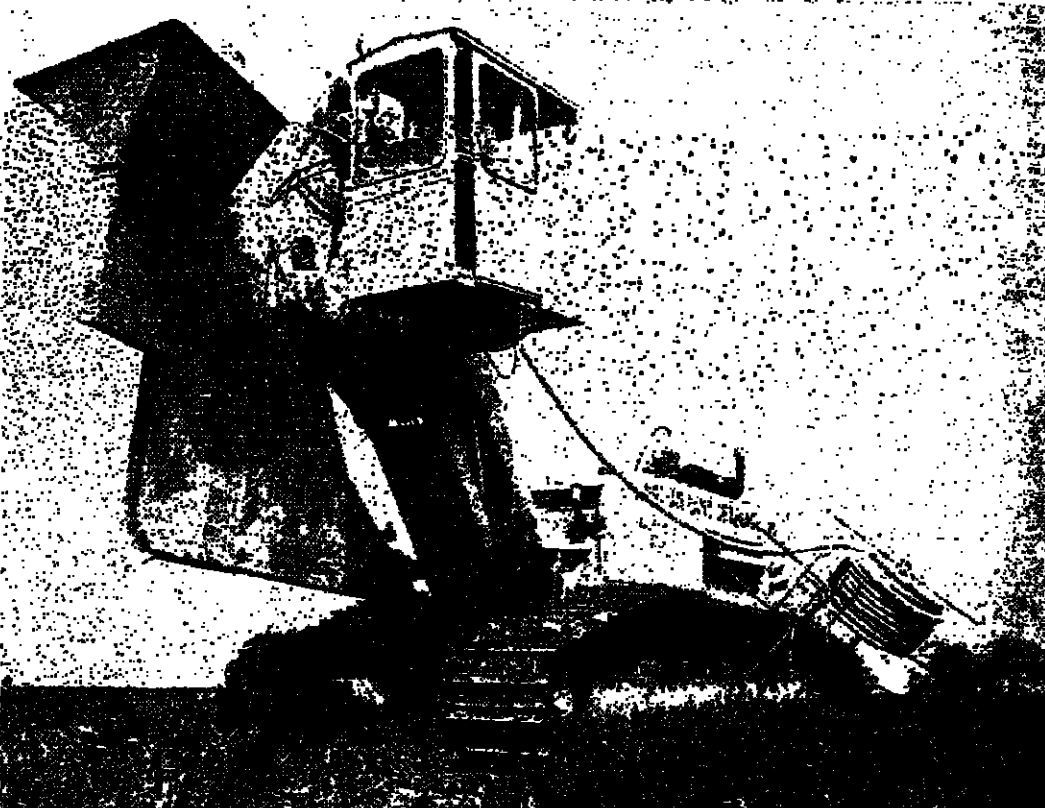
The community's overall trade deficit with the rest of the world for January-June this year was \$3.7 billion.

In another development a report on oil says the world will have to depend on fields already discovered and not expect future exploration to yield any major new sources.

The report by the Rand Corp., which was sponsored by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, said there is now about a 60-to-90-year supply of petroleum if annual consumption does not increase. That supply, however, would run out in between 30 to 45 years if world consumption continues to grow at past levels.

"We'll get more oil out of fields that we know are there than we will out of future discoveries," said Rand Corp. Researcher Richard Nehring, who wrote the study released Thursday.

Future oil discoveries will have to come "from fields discovered in expensive environ-



DRAINAGE WITHOUT DAMAGE: This huge 27 tonne, self-propelled trenchless drainer — the Mastenbrook 25/20 — has been developed by an eastern England company to lay drains through crops of growing cereals without any serious damage to the crop. Built with ample ground clearance and independent tracks, the drainer can lay up to 4000 meters of drain per day, and has the distinct advantage of not shattering the earth of raising the sub-soil to the surface. The basic plow unit, which is mounted on a swivel for laying curve drains, incorporates a sharp cutting edge for shearing the soil and a flat cutting edge for lifting it.

ments, from fields with lower well productivity, from smaller fields, or from the application of secondary and enhanced recovery," he said.

Bill enables more Americans to buy gold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (R) — In a move designed to enable more Americans to buy gold, the Senate banking committee has approved legislation authorizing the government's Treasury to sell gold in one-ounce wafers.

The bill would require the Treasury to offer no less than 10 per cent of the gold it sells each year in the form of the wafers.

Americans were prohibited from buying gold until 1975. But since the law was changed, the appetite for gold has grown and the legislation passed Thursday would enable Americans to purchase gold in smaller amounts than previously available.

The legislation now goes to the full Senate for approval.

Nehring said the best chances for future discoveries are in the Mideast, Mexico, Alaska, Venezuela, the North Sea, Siberia and China.

Economic Briefs

● WASHINGTON — U.S. House of Representatives and Senate negotiators resolved the last remaining non-tax dispute on President Carter's energy package Thursday night. The agreement, on an otherwise noncontroversial part of Carter's five-section energy bill, came a day after the Senate approved the key natural gas pricing section of the plan and sent it to the House.

● WASHINGTON — A study group has told the U.S. Congress that American food aid should be increased, with more emphasis on helping needy countries develop economically so that their people can afford to eat better. The 268-page report on operations of the Food for Peace Program was sent to Congress earlier this week by Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

Carter moves to end 3-day railroad strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter has moved to end a three-day railroad strike that has tied up two-thirds of the United States' passenger and freight service.

Carter said he was using his authority under existing U.S. law to declare a national emergency, appoint a special board and order striking rail employees back to work for a 60-day "cooling off" period.

Carter announced his plans at a nationally broadcast news conference two hours after administration officials declared that union and industry negotiators had failed to meet a mid-day government deadline for settling their dispute.

Government officials said they had recommended to President Carter the setting up of an emergency board to end the strike. But it was not clear immediately what the board could do.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall told a press conference: "I intend to stay in touch

with both parties and urge them to continue their negotiations."

However, a member of the negotiating committee for the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, James Kennedy, told reporters that there had been absolutely no progress whatsoever towards ending the dispute.

The strike, which began over two months ago at the Virginia-based Norfolk and Western Railway, began spreading throughout the country three days ago.

More than 300,000 railway clerks are now on strike in support of their Norfolk and Western colleagues and they have shut down about two thirds of the country's rail system.

Canada urged to establish trade pacts with 3rd world

HALIFAX, Sept. 29 (AP) — Canada must establish proper trade arrangements now with Third World countries to take advantage of their inevitable industrialization, John Bulloch, president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, said here Thursday.

Canada's industrial base could be wiped out by labor intensive industries in underdeveloped countries such as textiles and footwear, he said in an interview.

There is an opportunity to bolster the Canadian economy if bilateral agreements between businesses here and in these countries are properly negotiated before the foreign nations develop.

"As these countries become prosperous, they can provide huge new market for our industries,"

Canada could trade technology, especially in these labor intensive industries, and Bulloch envisaged "joint production economies" working to the benefit of all.

"Atlantic Canada entrepreneurs, for instance, could co-produce goods with small entrepreneurs in the Caribbean or South America." Exports could be exchanged in a mutually profitable manner.

He said Canada can only lose in multilateral trade talks such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) discussions being held in Geneva.

"Multilateralism is only a tool for multinational companies" which can move around the world in search of cheap labor.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|----------|--------------|
| * Municipality of Tabuk | Securing of fuel and servicing of vehicles and equipment | 30 | xx | Oct. 10 |
| * Directorate General of Meteorology | Machinery and equipment | 1 | 250 | Oct. 14 |
| * Municipality of Tabuk | Equipment for mortuary | xx | Free | Oct. 14 |
| * " " " | Garden equipment | xx | 50 | Oct. 15 |
| * Department of Education, Al-Jauf | Supply of uniform and scouts equipment for area's schools | xx | 100 | Oct. 24 |
| * " " " | Supply of uniform and sports equipment for area's schools | xx | 100 | Oct. 24 |
| * Municipality of Mecca | Securing of furniture | 9 | 200 | Oct. 22 |
| * " " " | Securing of stationery and engineering equipment | 10 | 150 | Oct. 22 |
| * " " " | Numbering of Mecca roads | 8 | 1500 | Oct. 25 |
| * Department of Education, Hail | Furniture and uniform for Youth Welfare Department | 1-98-99 | Free | Oct. 30 |
| * Municipality of Mecca | Securing of seeds, flowers and creeping plants | 6 | 50 | Oct. 23 |

LOST

I. Modenesse Raffaele, Italian national, entered the Kingdom on visitor's visa, have lost my briefcase on 23.10.1978 AH corresponding to 25.9.1978. The briefcase contains Italian passport, international driving license issued in Italy and credit cards (American Express, Bank America Card). Finder please return to: Al-Sharafia Police Station or contact Tel : 32486, Jeddah. A suitable monetary reward will be given to finder.

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PORT MANAGEMENT Dammam Saudi Arabia

Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 26-10-98/28-9-78 TIME: 0700 HRS

| Vessels Working | Name of the Ship | Agent | Type of cargo | Arrival Date |
|-----------------|------------------|-------|------------------|--------------|
| Berth No. | | | | |
| 1 | OLYMPIC PROGRESS | SEA | GENERAL/TIMBER | 26/9/1978 |
| 2 | AMSTERDAM | KANOO | PLYWOOD | 27/9/1978 |
| 3 | CITY OF HONOLULU | KANOO | GENERAL BUILDING | 27/9/1978 |
| 4 | BOGUSLAVSKY | KANOO | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 5 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 6 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 7 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 8 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 9 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 10 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 11 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 12 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 13 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 14 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 15 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 16 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 17 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 18 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 19 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 20 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 21 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 22 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 23 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 24 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 25 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 26 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 27 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 28 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 29 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| 30 | ARMADA | SEA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| S.C. PIER. | BIRKA | KANOO | LOADING EQUIPMENT | 24/9/1978 |
| Vessels Working at Anch. | PRIMULA | S.M.C. | BULK CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| | OCEAN FRIEND | S.A.T.T.E. | C. CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| | MALDIVE COURAGE | ORRI | C. CEMENT | 24/9/1978 |
| | MARIA NILAS | ORRI | C. CEMENT | 27/9/1978 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| Recent Arrivals: | OCEAN ADVANCE | ALSAADA | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| | ARMADA | KANOO | GENERAL BUILDING | 27/9/1978 |
| | CITY OF HONOLULU | KANOO | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| | BOGUSLAVSKY | KANOO | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| | SEA ROVER | KANOO | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| | LUCILLE | GULF | TO LOAD ACID | 27/9/1978 |
| | MARIA NILAS | ORRI | C. CEMENT | 27/9/1978 |
| | ARYA KISH | A.E.T. | GENERAL | 27/9/1978 |
| | SHIRRA BANK | O.C.E. | GENERAL/TIMBER/STEEL | 27/9/1978 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|--|--|
| Vessels Expected Within 48 HRS. | HIAZ | KANOO | | |
| | LEITCHWORTH | ALSAADA | | |
| | TOYOTA NO. 21 | ALIRIZA | | |
| | GREEN VALLEY | GOSABI | | |
| | NEW TIDE | U.E.P. | | |
| | NEDLLOYD SCHIE | KANOO | | |

TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 29,511
WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 28th. SEP. 1978

| Berth | Vessel | Agent | Cargo | Arr. Date |
|-------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1A | HAMID | FAYEZ | WATER MELONS | 23/9/1978 |
| 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | ROBERT-E-LEE (BARGES) | A.E.T. | TEA/GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| 3 | PING CHAU | ALATAS | GENERAL | 24/9/1978 |
| 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | BRAUNFELS | ALIREZA | GENERAL | 26/9/1978 |
| 6 | FATAH-AL-KHAIR | BAGHDADI | LOADING CARS | 21/9/1978 |
| 7 | CEDAR STAR | O.C.E. | FROZ. CHICKEN | 25/9/1978 |
| 8 | GREEN VALLEY (BARGES) | KANOO | RICE/FLOUR, GENERAL | 14/9/1978 |
| 9 | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | ESTRELLA | STAR NAV. | FRUITS | 7/9/1978 |
| 12 | LYCAON | ALATAS | GEN./CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| 13 | — | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | KOTA MEWAH | O.C.E. | GENERAL | 26/9/1978 |
| 16 | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | ODYSSEUS | ROLAGO | BULK CEMENT | 23/9/1978 |
| 19 | LOUIS L.D. | ALSABAH | BULK CEMENT | 26/9/1978 |
| 20 | KANARIS | A.A. | BAGGED CEMENT | 16/9/1978 |
| 21 | CEDAR BANK | ALATAS | CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| 22 | — | — | — | — |
| 23 | FILIPINAS SAUDI | ORRI | HOTEL SHIP | 22/9/1978 |
| 24 | ACADIA FOREST (BARGES) | KANOO | GENERAL | 16/9/1978 |
| 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 26 | SAMIR I | ELWANI | FROZEN CHICKENS | 24/9/1978 |
| 27 | HELLENIC | ALPHA | OIL/GENERAL/FLOUR | 25/9/1978 |
| 28 | CHALLENGER | BAABOUD | REFER/CONTAINERS | 22/9/1978 |
| 29 | BLUE OCEAN | S.E. ASIA | LOADING CARS | 16/9/1978 |
| 30 | AL SADIQ | A.E.T. | BAGGED CEMENT | 28/9/1978 |
| 31 | TORINITA | A.E.T. | VEHICLES | 28/9/1978 |
| 32 | PEKARI | M.E.S.A. | BANANAS | 19/9/1978 |

RO RO

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| Vessels arrived during past 24 hours. | PORT ALFRED | A.E.T. | FOODSTUFFS | 27/9/1978 |
| | TARONGA | MEDCO | CONTAINERS | 27/9/1978 |
| | TAI PING | BARBER | CONTAINERS | 27/9/1978 |
| | AL KADISIAH | KANOO | CONTAINERS | 27/9/1978 |
| | SENNAR | A.E.T. | GENERAL CARS | 27/9/1978 |
| | KELKHEIM | ALSABAH | GEN. CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | LYCAON | ALATAS | GEN. CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | TORINITA | A.E.T. | VEHICLES | 28/9/1978 |
| | CEDAR BANK | ALATAS | CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Vessels expected during next 24 hours. | JOLLY BLANCO | ABDULLAH | RO RO | 28/9/1978 |
| | RECHIFFE MARU | A.E.T. | GENERAL | 28/9/1978 |
| | GOLDEN SKY | ABDALLAH | GEN. CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | CHAR HWA | ABDALLAH | LOADING EMPTY CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | REIMA | ELHAWI | LOADING CARS | 28/9/1978 |
| | MARE CARIBICO | STAR | FRUITS | 28/9/1978 |
| | STRATEKURN | KANOO | CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | MUNCASTER | — | — | — |
| | CASTLE | A.E.T. | CONTAINERS | 28/9/1978 |
| | TOKI ARROW | ALSABAH | BULK CEMENT | 28/9/1978 |
| | MEKHANNIK | A.E.T. | RO RO | 28/9/1978 |
| | KONOVALOV | — | — | — |

TOTAL DISCHARGED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY -
FREIGHT TONS 32,628
WAITING TIME: NIL

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COMMODITY PRICES

Page 11

PASSPORT LOST
Pakistani Passport No. AD-280403 issued at Karachi on 20-6-73 to Mr. Syed Aziz Ahmed Naqvi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy - Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Pakistani Passport No. AD-285392 issued at Karachi to Mr. Mohammad Anfas Naimi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy - Jeddah.

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Pakistani Passport No. AD-11570 issued at Multan in 1974 with Iqama no. 2603 to Mr. Anwarul Haque has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy - Jeddah.

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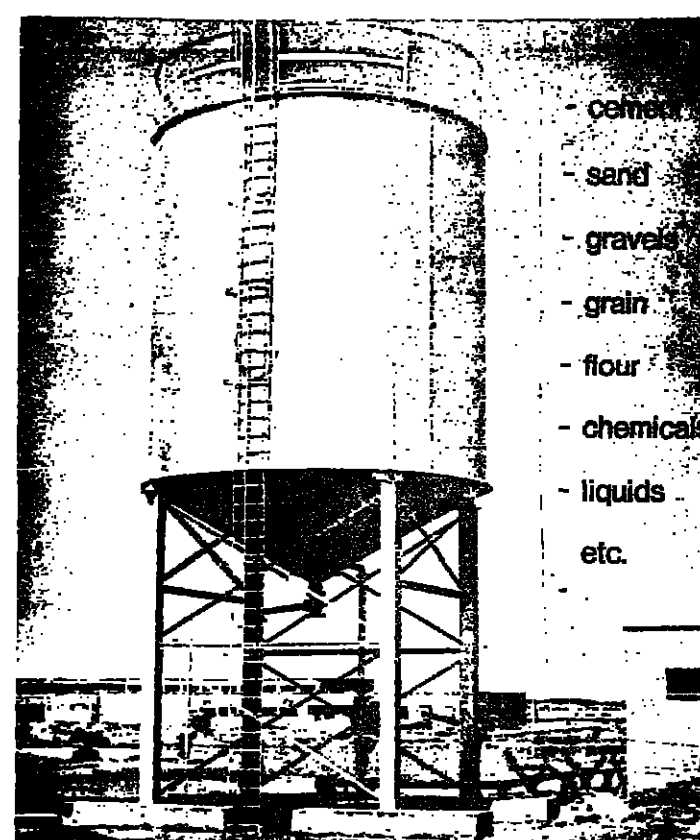
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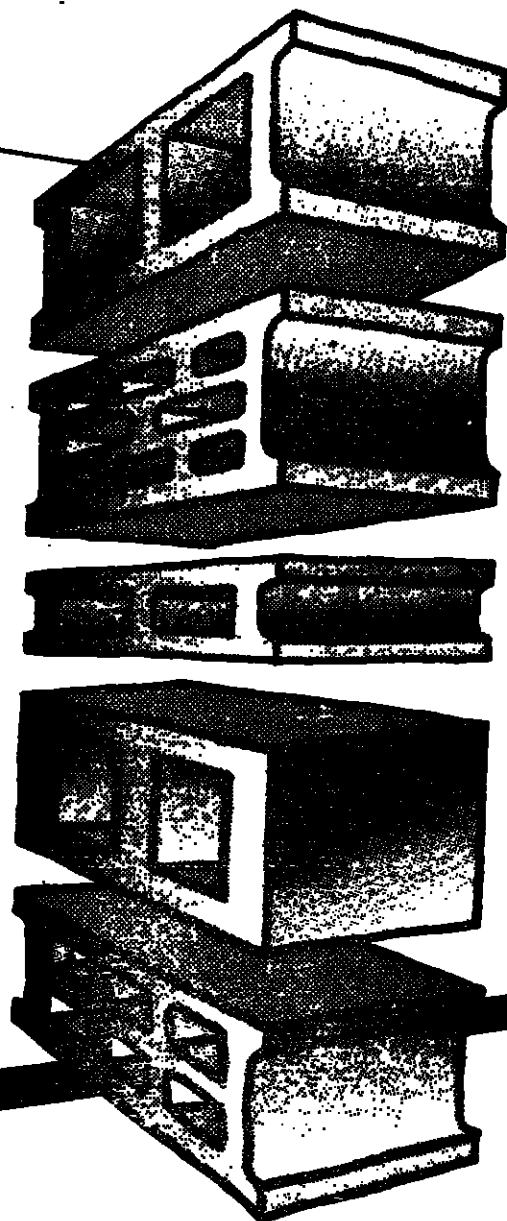
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PAGE 14

Late News

السبت ٢٨ شوال ١٣٩٨ هـ

Poison umbrella links attacks on Sofia defectors

LONDON, Sept. 29 (R) — Police investigating the bizarre murder of a Bulgarian defector said Friday he may have been killed by a minute poisoned ball smaller than a pinhead.

Before he died, Georgi Markov, a 49-year-old broadcaster and playwright, claimed he had been stabbed with the poisoned tip of an umbrella on a London street. At the time his story was treated with near incredulity.

Friday detectives acknowledged it may well have been true and appealed for international cooperation in one of the strangest murder hunts in British history.

They said there was a definite link between Markov's death on Sept. 11 and the case of another Bulgarian emigre, Paris-based journalist Vladimir Rostov.

Rostov has said he was the target of an assassination attempt and was hit in the back

by a pellet as he rode the escalator of the Paris Metro.

On Tuesday British police were present as French surgeons removed the pellet from Rostov's back and discovered it was identical to the one found in Markov's body.

Asked whether the two exiles were victims of Bulgarian agents, Scotland Yard Crime Commissioner Gilbert Kelland told journalists: "The world is the field in this case. Your speculation is as good as mine."

Markov, once a friend of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, defected in 1970 and became a strong critic of Sofia.

He broadcast frequently in Bulgarian on the BBC and Munich-based Radio Free Europe foreign language services.

His English wife Annabel has claimed he had a big following in his homeland and lived in constant fear of the secret police.

The tiny ball found in his thigh is 1.7 millimeters in diameter with two holes drilled at right angles. It was cast from an alloy of 90 per cent platinum and 10 per cent iridium.

Police said it may be months before scientists complete forensic tests on the pellets. They are still puzzled why Rostov survived while Markov died.

Four days before his death, Markov said he was at a bus stop on the south side of Waterloo Bridge, which spans the River Thames. He felt a jab in his thigh, turned and saw a man stop and pick up an umbrella.

The man, who spoke with a foreign accent, said: "I'm sorry" and hailed a taxi.

Police have been unable to trace the man or the taxi driver and they still have no idea of the motive behind the murder.

The Bulgarian Embassy has complained to the Foreign Office that press coverage of the "poisoned umbrella" case is damaging Bulgarian-British relations.



CONGRATULATIONS: P.W. Botha after his election outside the Houses of Parliament Thursday.

Salisbury lauds Piether Botha

Vorster shade looms over new premier

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — South Africa Friday watched for changes in the National Party and the country after the election Thursday of the defense minister, Piether Botha, as prime minister and the assumption of the presidency Friday by John Vorster.

Botha, after defeating two other candidates for the job, took a cool line in his first statements as premier. He has made no cabinet changes, retaining the defense portfolio himself "for as long as I consider it suitable and practicable."

Any major policy changes would be announced only after he had time to discuss them with the cabinet — which meets next Tuesday, he said.

Botha has pledged that "we will not bend our knees before Marxism or revolution," and promised to improve race relations.

Speculation mounts mean-

while over what role Vorster will play in meeting the challenge of increasing international isolation.

After formally resigning the premiership on health grounds and being nominated for president, Vorster said: "It is much easier to come into public life than to leave it."

With 12 years experience of steering South Africa through a sea of crises ranging from violent unrest by the black majority at home to threats of international sanctions over its rule in Namibia, many people believe Vorster will find it hard to relinquish power altogether.

Technically, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent a state president playing an important and active political

role in consultation with the cabinet.

White officials in Salisbury greeted the election of Botha with polite congratulations.

But unofficially white government sources expressed some relief at the defeat of Foreign Minister R.F. Botha — regarded as more likely than his namesake to go along with Western pressure on Salisbury administration to yield to guerrilla demands.

South African-born co-minister of manpower, Rowan Croxall, an Afrikaner, described Botha as a man of integrity and office "in a most difficult period of Southern Africa's history."

"We are confident that he will be a worthy successor and will fill the position left vacant by his highly respected and able predecessor John Vorster successfully," said Croxall.

Dollar gains on franc but falls against mark

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The dollar gained on the high-flying Swiss franc but lost ground to the West German mark on European currency exchanges Friday. Gold bullion prices advanced slightly.

The dollar closed the week in Zurich at 1.5495 francs, compared to 1.5150 at the end of business Thursday and 1.5240 a week ago.

Dealers said the focus of buying which has driven up the Swiss currency in recent weeks has shifted to the mark, which gained about 3 pfennigs on the franc during the day at Frankfurt.

A Zurich dealer reported a heavy flow of investment from the franc into the mark there, partly in reaction to indications by the Swiss central bank president that steps would be taken to keep the franc from rising too high and hurting Swiss exports.

Frankfurt dealers said favorable economic statistics from the United States helped the dollar move up against the franc in hectic trading there.

In Tokyo the dollar rose to 189.15 yen from 188.525 at the close of business.

The pound sterling recovered from a slow start in London to post a late rate of \$1.97435 against \$1.97015 the day before.

Conforming now to the American view and publicly agreeing to ban West Bank settlement for five years would present Begin with acute political difficulties from supporters already upset at the thought of giving up Jewish settlements in Sinai.

Atherton said he reported to Begin on the views Arab leaders had expressed to the United States about the Camp David agreements and their various reasons for refusing to join peace negotiations.

Pope

The cardinals were to meet Saturday to plan John Paul's funeral and the tater conclave. In St. Peter's Square, thousands of people lined up four abreast to enter the hall where the Pope's body lay on a simple catafalque in a frescoed hall, to pay their last respects.

Late dollar rates at other European centers, with the previous day's quotations:

Frankfurt—1.9365 marks, down from 1.9420.

Paris—4.3275 francs, down from 4.3585.

Amsterdam—2.1070 guilders, down from 2.1115.

Milan—823.65 lire, up from 823.35.

In Zurich, gold bullion closed at \$217.125 per troy ounce, up from \$216.625 at the previous close. In London, Europe's other major bullion market, the price was \$217.375 compared with \$217.25.

Navy pilots suspect jinx on P-3 Orion

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 29 (AP) —The U.S. Navy men, who patrol the waters of the Atlantic out of Brunswick Naval Air Station are scared. They think they may be jinxed.

In the past nine months, 28 colleagues have died in three separate, puzzling crashes of the propeller-driven P-3 Orion—a top-secret, submarine-hunting aircraft.

"There's a feeling that the wing has been jinxed or is under some supernatural spell, and it's almost impossible to fight because we don't know why our planes have crashed," says Rear Admiral Ralph Hedges, commander of all P-3s on the Atlantic Coast.

A list of the most recent Brunswick crashes:

—Dec. 11, 1977. An Orion hit a fog-shrouded mountain in the Canary Islands killing 13.

—April 26, 1978. An Orion goes down in near the Azores, killing seven.

—Sept. 21, 1978. An Orion explodes over Poland, Maine, killing eight.

"We have no choice but to list the cause of (two of) the accidents as undetermined," says Lieutenant Commander Stewart Hopewell, safety officer for the Brunswick wing. "There were no eyewitnesses, no emergency communication and the wreckage we've uncovered has told us very little."



ENVOY: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance meets the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, John Gauthier Deam, at the U.N. Plaza Hotel in New York Friday. Deam will shortly leave for Beirut.

Fears success

Blood doping works, expert says

LONDON, Sept. 29 (R) — "Blood doping" can improve athletic performance, though there is no direct evidence it has yet been used in international competition, according to an expert on drug abuse in sport.

The process begins with a quantity of blood being taken from an athlete two weeks before a race. The blood is revitalized with oxygen and kept in cold storage until the day before the race when it is returned to the body. During the two weeks the athlete's body makes up the loss and the extra oxygen-rich blood is said to lead to improved performance.

Beckett said in a British television interview: "A lot depends on the quality of storage of the red blood cells. Unfortunately, I think there are going to be improved methods of doing this. In fact I know they are occurring."

"I'm not aware that they have been used yet in top sport. But the danger is that they will be and undoubtedly."

Viren of Finland won the 5,000 and 10,000 meters at his second successive games.

The Finns have repeatedly denied that the technique has been used on any of their athletes.

But according to Professor Arnold Beckett, a British member of the International Olympic Committee's Medical Commission, there is no doubt that blood doping works.

Beckett said in a British television interview: "A lot depends on the quality of storage of the red blood cells. Unfortunately, I think there are going to be improved methods of doing this. In fact I know they are occurring."

Bruch himself admitted, not for the first time, that he had used muscle-building anabolic steroid drugs over about 10 years.

Bruch, who took the 1972 Olympic discus bronze medal in Munich, said that using the banned drugs had caused a breakdown in his physical and mental health.

in spite of what has been said by many people, one can get improved performance."

It was not possible to ban blood doping because tests had not yet been developed to show whether the technique had been used.

Swedish discus thrower Ricky Bruch said on the same program that members of Finland's 1976 Olympic athletics team had told him that Viren's victories were the result of blood doping.

Bruch, who took the 1972 Olympic discus bronze medal in Munich, said that using the banned drugs had caused a breakdown in his physical and mental health.

From page one

Vance

"I think it is time for us to take joint action to call a conference of those who are involved, primarily the people who live in Lebanon, the different factions there and try to reach some solution that may involve a new charter for Lebanon," he said.

Carter said he did not favor a partitioned Lebanon but that he, as well as Sadat and Begin, were committed to strengthening the government of President Elias Sarkis.

The president indicated the U.S.-Israeli differences over Jewish settlements would not affect American plans to back the construction of two airfields in the Negev Desert as replacement for air bases Israel will give up in the Sinai.

He said he had told Defense Secretary Harold Brown to write to Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman about the airfields.

At one point in the news conference, Carter suggested that he had received a letter from Begin stating the Israeli position on the West Bank settlements.

White House sources later indicated that he was actually referring to another written message which was part of the diplomatic exchanges aimed at resolving differences.

"Now I think the next step would be for me and him, in good faith and a friendly co-operative attitude, to try to work out the differences between us," he said.

"There is no personal animosity between myself and Prime Minister Begin," he said. Later he added:

"I certainly do not allege any improper action on his part. It is just an honest difference of opinion which I think will be resolved."

White House sources said Vance had approached several members of the United Nations with the idea of a meeting on the Lebanese problem, under U.N. auspices.

The sources said countries contacted by the U.S. on the informal proposal included Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, as well as President Sarkis.

Saunders, testifying to a house international relations subcommittee, said that Jordan's King Hussein was "walking a very difficult line" and keeping his options open on the accords.

He said the United States was awaiting additional questions on the summit from King Hussein.

Saunders also disclosed that U.S. officials were having broad contacts with Palestinian representatives, both directly and indirectly, although there was no change in the policy of not talking to the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.).

He said the United States was in contact with representatives of the one million Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The U.S. consul-general in Jerusalem had briefed Palestinians on the summit accords, the Tel Aviv embassy had been in contact with Palestinians in Gaza and it was possible that Middle East negotiator Alfred Atherton might meet Palestinians in the next few days, he added.

Atherton

freeing Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

The U.S. and Egypt believe the agreement was to halt new settlement for five years during negotiations to create a new self-governing regime in the West Bank.

Begin insists he agreed to a freeze of only three months.

The dispute could cloud the Israeli-Egyptian talks on a peace treaty although this was not specifically linked at Camp David with West Bank negotiations.

Israeli officials were clearly relieved that President Carter, at his press conference Thursday night, had refrained from any denunciation of the Israeli attitude.

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Spill in pits